MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1981

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Activities, Assassination Rumors -- DPA reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with an FRG Free Domestic Party official on 18 November. Earlier, JANA had reported that the "tendentious, rancorous and misleading" rumors in the West about a 17 November assassination attempt against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were received in Tripoli with "laughter, mockery and derision." Such reports, "leaked" by U.S. intelligence agencies, are part of an attempt to spread misleading information and sow confusion, the report stated. The report also noted that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had met with Turkish and YAR officials on the evening of 17 November. AFP quoted an official from the Libyan Foreign Information Bureau as stating that the situation in Libya was "perfectly stable" and that nothing "abnormal" had occurred.

Boycott Threat, EXXON Withdrawal -- KUNA reported that the Libyan Government has asserted that the U.S. threat to impose a boycott on imports of Libyan oil is part of U.S. attempts to destabilize Libya. The report also noted that the chairman of Libya's National Oil Company said that EXXON's withdrawal from Libya is not unexpected and that while it is sad to lose a partner of 25 years standing, if one party withdraws "10 others come knocking at the door."

Message to Khalid -- Tripoli radio reported that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had sent a message to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and other Arab leaders calling for a deeper understanding of the dangers posed to the Arab nation by Israel. The message warned that Israel plans to strike east at northern Saudi Arabia and western Iraq.

Israel

Begin Meets With U.S. Envoy -- According to Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis held a meeting during which Begin told Lewis that Israel wants the cease-fire along the Lebanese border to continue idefinitely. However, an earlier Jerusalem radio report indicated that Israel has told the United States that it takes a grave view of continued cease-fire violations by the "terrorists" and that the United States has asked Israel to continue showing restraint in this area.

Curfew, Responsibility for Assassination Attempt -- Jerusalem radio reported on 18 November that the military authorities in the West Bank have imposed a curfew in four villages in the area where assassins wounded Ramallah district rural association chief Yusuf al-Khatib and killed his son. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a communique issued by the General Command of the Palestine Revolution asserting that the attack was carried out on its orders. The statement warned that the Palestine Revolution will continue to strike with "an iron fist" at all Palestinians collaborating with the autonomy plan. According to Monte Carlo radio, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the deed.

Hebron Palestinians Sentenced -- Jerusalem radio reported that the four Palestinians convicted of murdering Hebron Yeshiva students 18 months ago have been sentenced to life imprisonment by the Nabulus military court. Two of the three judges ruled that they should be sentenced to death, but such a sentence requires the unanimous decision of the three judges. According to the radio, dozens of Jewish settlers stood outside the courthouse protesting the sentence.

Egypt

Mubarak-Navon Talks -- MENA reported that after a meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon, the two men gave a press conference in which Mubarak confirmed that he will visit Israel. He also said "ample time" should be given to the autonomy negotiations, which are the most difficult part of the Camp David peace process.

According to Cairo radio, President Navon said his talks with Mubarak covered the normalization of relations, the peace process and the autonomy negotiations.

Lebanon

According to Jerusalem radio, tension increased between Maj Sa'd Haddad's border strip Christian militia and UNIFIL troops. Haddad's men threatened to attack a UNIFIL unit near Hula and UNIFIL troops later beseiged an armored car manned by militiamen who had attempted to enter At-Tiri to take control of UNIFIL observation posts. Earlier, IDF radio reported that Haddad's militia twice blew up the water pipeline supplying the UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah, leaving hundreds of soldiers without water. The Christians also continued to prevent UNIFIL soldiers from reaching their bases in the south, the radio added. However, Haddad subsequently issued an order, broadcast by Voice of hope radio early on 18 November, calling on his military officials to contact UNIFIL units cut off by the militia to ensure that they receive essential supplies.

INA reported that Ba'th Party Regional Command member Tahbin al-Atrash was assassinated in west Beirut.

PLO

Aden radio reported that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held talks with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the issues to be raised at the forthcoming meeting of Steadfastness and Confrontation Front foreign ministers. In remarks broadcast by the radio, 'Arafat said the front will meet in "difficult and harsh conditions" and will continue to practice "full coordination" among all its members. 'Arafat also visited the YAR briefly during the day, according to San'a' radio.

Tripartite Alliance

Addis Ababa radio reported that during their meetings in the Ethiopian capital, the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya signed a joing statement expressing the three allies' determination to resist aggression and provocation.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio broadcast a commentary assailing the "butchers of Iran" for betraying Islam while claiming to want to liberate it. The commentary, broadcast the day after Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had denounced the Saudi peace plan, asserted that the rulers of Iran have secretly established relations with Israel in order to obtain arms. They have transformed Iran into a human abattoir, the radio continued, and while claiming to be Muslims, are now seeking the help of foreign experts to protect themselves from the Muslim Iranian people. It ridiculed the "lunatics" in Tehran for talking about Islam while Islam has washed its hands of them and for wanting to restore Islamic rights after having trampled on the rights of the Iranian people. Islam, the commentary said, consists of ethics and values, but the Iranian rulers neither recognize nor act according to them.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ENVOYS ON EC INVOLVEMENT IN SINAI FORCE

PM171551 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Nov 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] London -- The Council of Arab Ambassadors in London has followed with great concern the various efforts to involve some of the EC countries, including Britain, in the formation of the multinational force for Sinai. A series of meetings and contacts were held for this purpose, following which the council issued the following statement:

The formation of these [multinational] forces is an implementation of the Camp David accords which the Arab countries have rejected, a rejection they have expressed in resolutions adopted at the highest level, namely those of the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman Arab summits.

It is natural that, as a result of the continuing attempts to find a formula by which they will participate in the force, the EC countries will be bound to undertake commitments and implement resolutions emanating from agreements to which they are not a party. The EC responsibility will become even greater in this regard when it is known that the Sinai force will be formed outside the UN framework, which will divorce it from the will of the international community.

The Council of Arab Ambassadors has noted that European participation in this force is regarded as a departure from the Venice declaration, article five of which stipulates the readiness of the EC countries to participate in a system of specific and binding international guarantees within the framework of a comprehensive settlement. Obviously the European participation in the force is being discussed before a comprehensive peace is achieved, which will result in the European countries guaranteeing Israel's security at a time when Israel is still occupying the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan and carrying out repeated attacks on Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance.

All these factors prompt the Council of Arab Ambassadors in London to express the view that European participation in the Sinai force will not be in the interests of Arab-European relations and will introduce a negative factor in these relations at a time when the Arab-European dialogue has made long strides in determining these relations and placing them on sound and firm basis.

As a result of the above, the Council of Arab Ambassadors expresses the hope that the EC presidency will reconsider the question of participation in the Sinai force and, at the same time, it denounces the pressures being brought to bear on the European countries to follow a course that is contrary to their interests -- the course of adopting an approving stand vis-a-vis the Camp David accords which will certainly not lead to the attainment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

LONDON PAPER: FES SUMMIT TO BE HELD ON SCHEDULE

PM181105 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Talhah Jibril report]

[Excerpt] Rabat -- Official sources affirmed here yesterday that reports conveyed by envoys of King Hassan II to the Arab capitals are unanimous that the summit conference will be held in Fes as scheduled, that is on 25 November, and that attempts to postpone the conference have failed.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that two Arab countries objected to discussing the amendment of the Arab League charter and asked for the postponement of the conference. But speedy contacts following this demand made possible an Arab consensus on the need to hold the Arab summit as scheduled after agreement was reached on postponing discussion of the amendment of the Arab League charter until a future Arab foreign ministers conference. On the other hand it was officially confirmed yesterday that the Saudi initiative will be put to the Arab summit for discussion according to the agenda to be drawn up by the foreign ministers and will be finally approved at their meeting before the scheduled summit.

The Arab foreign ministries have received from the Arab League Secretariat the summit draft agenda, which includes discussion of the Saudi Middle East peace initiative, the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, Arab-international relations in light of U.S. supplies of nuclear reactors to Israel [as published] and the adoption of a unified Arab attitude toward European and other countries that will participate in the Sinai multinational force. The agenda also includes a more comprehensive discussion of the problem of south Lebanon and the Palestine problem as well as a discussion of threats to the Al-Aqsa mosque and the digging of a canal to link the Dead Sea with the Mediterranean. The agenda also includes discussion of the proposed amendment of the Arab League charter, the basic laws of the Arab court of justice, the statutes of the Arab League Council and the general secretariat as well as the question of giving the OAU and the liberation movements observer status at the league.

Meeting Postponed to 21 Nov

LD172302 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] It has been learned from Fes that the Arab foreign ministers will begin their meetings in Fes on Saturday instead of on Friday. The new date is designed to allow the completion of contacts between the Arab League and Arab governments regarding the agenda of the meeting.

DFLP RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK ON AL-KHATIB

JN171337 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A contact with our correspondent in Damascus, Lewis Faris, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that it has issued a military communique claiming responsibility for this morning's attack on Yusuf al-Khatib, head of the Ramallah Villages' Union, and for the serious wounding of Al-Khatib and his companions. It is noteworthy that the village unions were established by the Israeli occupation authorities and include those collaborating with these authorities in the occupied territories.

VOP CARRIES WEST BANK ATTACK COMMUNIQUE

NC171212 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Communique issued by the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces -- date unspecified]

[Excerpt] On the orders of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, the group of martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi has executed the verdict of the people and the revolution against the two agents, Yusuf al-Khatib and his son Qasim. The two agents were shot and wounded. Agent Kazim died instnatly, and agent Yusuf al-Khatib was seriously wounded in the head.

The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces pledges to the masses of our heroic people that it will continue to strike with an iron fist the heads of all enemy agents who are involved in the agent autonomy plan throughout our Palestinian territory. The revolution will march ahead until victory is achieved.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF MEDIA REACTION TO BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

GF171855 [Editorial Report] Arabic newspapers monitored at Gulf Bureau carried daily reports on the Bright Star exercises. Most did not include commentary by the papers themselves, particularly the Saudi press. However, there were editorials on the maneuvers in some Gulf Arabic newspapers.

ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KAHLIJ in Arabic published on 10 November carried an editorial that noted the coincidence of the timing of the Bright Star exercises and the holding of the Gulf summit conference in Riyadh. The paper stressed that it was the Israelis who posed a threat to the region, not the Soviet Union, and affirmed that the Bright Star maneuvers were only a U.S. show of strength.

On 12 November, the paper carried another editorial entitled: "No Substitutes for Real Solidarity." It pointed out the close relation between Israel's plan to occupy all of Palestine and U.S. moves in the region. On the Bright Star exercises, the paper called on the Arabs to adhere to a nonaligned policy and to keep U.S. soldiers away from Arab territory whether they come to offer technical expertise or to carry out military maneuvers.

Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic on 14 November carried an editorial entitled: "Bright Star Invasion and Arab Neutrality." The paper wondered about Arab reaction to the maneuvers and stressed that these exercises imply that the West is able to reoccupy the region without objection. The paper says: "The United States is certain that its policies in the area and its presence can only be protected by occupation or by the establishment of an overt military presence."

Apart from the above reaction, the remainder of the Arab press monitored at Gulf Bureau quoted news agency reports on the preparations for Bright Star, the arrival of U.S. troops in Egypt and the other states, world reaction to the operation and news reports and highlights of the events of the manuevers. None of these reports was exclusive, nor did any of these reports include comment.

WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY), WAM (EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY) and QATARI NEWS AGENCY confined themselves to reporting on the maneuvers as covered by world news agencies. The agencies quoted editorials published in the Gulf press in their press reviews.

Gulf radio and television services reported on the U.S.-Egyptian military exercises while avoiding comment. The services -- which include Manama, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubayy and Salalah Domestic Services in Arabic and Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic -- carried reports by various world news agencies on preparations for the Bright Star manuevers, the arrival of U.S. troops and highlights of the exercises themselves.

BAHRAIN

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR TALKS FROM YAR 17 NOV

GF171927 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Manama from San'a' this evening for a short visit to Bahrain amid his current tour of a number of Arab states.

During his visit, Mr 'Arafat will hold talks with Bahraini officials on current Arab developments in general and the Palestinian question in particular, in addition to the agenda of the Arab summit conference that will be held in Fes toward the end of November.

Upon arrival Mr 'Arafat was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and PLO Office Director in Bahrain Wafa Nabhan.

Confers With Amir

GF171955 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1916 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir Arafat this evening. During the meeting, the two sides reveiwed the current developments in the Arab situation and the developments in the Palestinian question, in addition to the agenda of the next Arab summit conference.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and PLO Office director in Bahrain Wafa Nabhan.

Makes Statement to WAKH

GF180644 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0515 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- In a statement to WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) following his talks, Mr Yasir 'Arafat noted that he discussed with his highness the amir of Bahrain a number of important issues, foremost of which is the Israeli massing of troops, the threats against southern Lebanon and the confrontation with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He added that the amir of Bahrain showed positive reaction and support for the just Palestinian issue.

He also noted that he discussed with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah the issues due to be discussed at the next Arab summit meeting, which he referred to as being one of the most important Arab summits, because it will convene at an important time in which our nation faces huge challenges on all levels.

Mr 'Arafat described the announcement about the U.S.-Israeli strategic joint cooperation as constituting a danger not only to our present generation, but also to the future of our nation. He added that in light of these dangers, the Palestinian leadership decided that he undertake this tour in order to reach a unified Arab position to confront the challenges.

The PLO chairman reiterated that he welcomed the Saudi peace plan to solve the Middle East issue. He added: This welcome stems from the fact that this plan concentrates on the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, the removal of the Israeli settlements and the establishment of the Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. In addition, it stresses the constant national rights of the Palestinian people, their right to return home, and to future determination and establishment of an independent state, in addition to other positive points realized in this plan.

He denied that the countries of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front are considering another plan to replace the Saudi plan. However, he explained that the PLO demanded inclusion of new points in the agenda of the next summit to be held in Fes. He did not specify the nature of these points.

The Palestinian leader warned that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a large aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He said: The Zionist enemy has massed four divisions in northern Palestine along southern Lebanon, and there are rude and arrogant statements by Sharon which confirm the Israeli intention.

Leaves for Abu Dhabi 18 Nov

GF180646 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0610 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 18 Nov (WAKH) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Manama this morning for Abu Dhabi after concluding a 1-day visit to Bahrain within his current tour of Arab countries.

During the visit, Mr 'Arafat held talks with the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykyh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, dealing with current Arab developments, particularly what is related to the Palestinian issue and the agenda of the Arab summit conference due to convene in the Moroccan city of Fes next week.

The PLO Executive Council chairman was seen off by Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and the PLO Office director in Bahrain, Wafa Nabhan.

KUWAIT

'ARAFAT ON ARAB SUPPORT, PLO DIFFERENCES

LD161500 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 NOv 81

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Nov (KUNA) -- The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, has criticized "all" the Arab countries because they "do not allow the organization to have dealings with the Arab people, except through the governments of these states."

In an interview with KUNA and in reply to a question about the PLO's dealings with the Arab regimes instead of with the Arab people, he said, "We are allowed to move in all the Arab states only through the authorities and Arab regimes. We are anxious not to interfere in their internal affairs and not to go against what the Arab countries request of us, namely that popular dealings should only be through the governments."

'Arafat warned that Israel is planning a military battle in southern Lebanon "and that they have been given the green light by the United States."

The Palestinian leader demanded that the Arab nation should help the Palestinian revolution. He said: "I repeat here what Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi said: I do not want your prayers, but I want your swords."

When asked about his views on the rejection by certain Palestinian organizations of the Saudi peace plan regarding the Middle East crisis, 'Arafat said, "This is Palestinian democracy, of which we are proud."

'Arafat expressed confidence about the establishment of a Palestinian state. He said: "The establishment [words indistinct] is only a matter of time and this state will be established sooner or later." He added: "The form of this state will defined by Palestinian patriots and Palestinian rifles." He also warned that the resistance is facing a big military battle.

The PLO chairman pointed out that there is "(?a difference) between the Saudi plan and the Camp David accords because the former brings together a number of international resolutions and it is subject to debate, while the Camp David accords are bilateral, returning Sinai minus its sovereignty to Egypt and taking Egypt out of the conflict."

'Arafat left Kuwait today for Qatar as part of his tour aimed at holding consultations with the Arab countries prior to the convening of the Arab summit in Fes on 25 November.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM COMMENTS ON FAHD PEACE PLAN

GF171411 Manama WAKH 'GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0830 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- A Kuwaiti paper today noted that Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz launched his initiative to show the failure of the Camp David accords fostered by Washington.

Commenting on the Saudi initiative, the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today stressed that if the United States continues the Camp David process "it will be the first one to strike at the Saudi initiative." The paper added that: The failure of the initiative at U.S. hands necessitates a comprehensive Saudi and Arab position toward the United States, its policy and interests in the region.

The paper continued that His Highness Prince Fahd, the one who launched the initiative, "must be prepared for all eventualities and steps to take in the face of continued Israeli and U.S. rejection of his plan, while the general Arab atmosphere moves in the direction of accepting the Saudi peace plan on the eve of the Fes summit."

The paper concluded by stressing that Saudi Arabia will be firm in responding to the U.S. challenge, which has rejected the initiative.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY INTERVIEW

PM130921 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

['Adnan Sadia report]

[Text] Muscat -- Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi has spoken to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on various current issues. Al-'Alawi said that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's [Middle East peace] plan will be a working paper at the forthcoming Arab summit in Fes.

Al-'Alawi denied the existence of any border disputes with Muscat's neighbors. He said that the differences on borders with the UAE have been settled completely.

Questioned as to why the Sultanate of Oman was the only Gulf Cooperation Council state which did not denounce the [Iranian] raid on Kuwait, Al-'Alawi replied that the reason was an administrative error in the bureaucracy, but the Omani Government has expressed to Kuwait its support for any stand Kuwait adopts to confront such an action. Of course, it is natural for us to be displeased with such acts, whether they are committed against Kuwait or any other fraternal Gulf state.

Al-'Alawi emphasized that his country had worked for the establishment of some kind of contact between Iraq and Egypt to enable Iraq to acquire war equipment within the concept of Arab solidarity.

Asked about the fate of the Iranian pilots who had entered the Sultanate, Al-'Alawi said that the operation was regarded as one of hijacking and illegal entry into the country. The case was dealt with in accordance with Omani law, and the court ruled that they should be deported. They have already been deported and the plane and its crew have been returned to Iran together with the passengers who expressed the desire to return. This was done in coordination between the two governments.

On relations with Egypt following As-Sadat's departure, Al-'Alawi said that solidarity is necessary at all times. Even during the tenure of the late President as-Sadat, the Sultanate wanted the restoration of solidarity and did not desire Arab-Egyptian relations to be cut off, at least with the moderate states. Naturally, we cannot forget Egypt's importance in the Arab world. Egypt's past phase has now ended, and what happened was not in the interest of either side. However, we look forward to the future and the establishment of a solid basis for the restoration of those relations.

The Bright Star

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked the Omani official about the sensitivities which participation in the Bright Star maneuvers could arouse in some states and the possibility of their stirring up the dangers in the area. Al-'Alawi said that the party which is staging these maneuvers is a state that is a friend of all the area's atates. On this basis, the maneuvers cannot be interpreted as being directed against any Gulf state. The United States is a country which has transcended the stage of friendship to the point where it can be said that it is an allied state, despite the fact that there is nothing written in this respect. Nevertheless, it is an allied state.

He added that, irrespective of past experiences, we are in an international society in which the strong devours the weak. In view of this fact, it is a political priority for each state to have a strong ally. We are experiencing a historical phase in which there is no idealism, and we view the United States as a friendly state. It is true that it is helping Israel, but we have always been at variance with it over this point. The Arab states want the United States to pursue a just and balanced course and not to be partial to either side.

He pointed out that, should the area be subjected to a Soviet onslaught, the Gulf states would be unable to repel this onslaught whether carried out by the agents of the Soviet Union or directly by it.

In the light of this situation, we must give the friend a chance to get to know the nature of the area. What the Sultanate has agreed to is to enable the United States to get to know the military area. Joint maneuvers are staged by all states. Has not the Soviet Union staged a maneuver with Syria recently? Despite this, nobody objected.

Joint Pipeline

Asked about reports that Oman was planning to raise one of the clauses of its security paper in detail at the forthcoming Gulf summit -- the clause regarding the pipeline for transporting oil beyond the Strait [of Hormuz] leading from the Arabian Sea, Al-'Alawi said: We believe that an alternative to the Strait of Hormuz should be found for the extension of an oil pipeline across the desert in the Arabian Peninsula to the Arabian Sea, so that there will be an outlet for the oil which is not exposed to sabotage and interruption of oil flow. We presented this point when the safety of navigation in the Gulf in general was discussed. We said that in view of the current political situation and the current war between Iraq and Iran, it is possible that one of the parties will disrupt navigation in the Gulf or the Strait. I believe that any party could do that very easily, and this would result in complications and foreign intervention on the pretext of protecting shipping lanes. Therefore, it would be better to consider other alternatives that would spare us these things.

In cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, the Sultanate has prepared a technical study of this project. The new factor that emerged at the foreign ministers' conference in At-Ta'if was our announcement that we had the study ready and that, if everybody wished, we would present the study at the summit in Riyadh. The study has in fact been sent to the [Gulf] Cooperation Council Secretariat General for distribution among the states.

In addition, we have another study about the ports in the Sultanate which could be used in the event that navigation in the Strait was disrupted, as points for stockpiling goods and crude oil. This study has been put at the disposal of the secretary general and the member states. Should the plan materialize, the Sultanate would provide all possible and necessary facilities. However, I emphasize that it will not be discussed as a separate clause but in the context of the Saudi-Omani paper.

Regarding the reservations about the project, Al-'Alawi said that Kuwait, contrary to rumor, supported the project very enthusiastically. As for the [United Arab] Emirates, they have ports that are not far from the Strait of Hormuz. Consequently, should war break out or force be used, these ports would be affected. But with regard to the Arabian Sea, I do not believe that there is a possibility of disruption because it is far from the Iraqi-Iranian war and from South Yemen.

Asked about the defense plan contained in the recommendations made by the chiefs of staff, Al-'Alawi said that these recommendations will be submitted to the Riyadh summit. They deal with military cooperation among the states, the establishment of a joint defense council, increasing contacts among the military commands, the establishment of a joint military industry as well as strategic coordination, the study of areas of danger from the standpoint of airborne as opposed to seaborne attack and, consequently, the need for the establishment of a joint air umbrella.

The Saudi Paper

Regarding the Riyadh and Fes summits, Al-'Alawi said: As Gulf states, we are supposed to go there with a unified political stand. I believe that Prince Fahd's plan will be the Gulf working paper at the Fes summit. As for the severance of relations with any particular state, this cannot be achieved because it is something that concerns the sovereignty of each state.

QATAR

'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT IN 17 NOV AR-RAYAH

GF171727 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1210 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Doha, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, has stressed the importance of the next Arab summit because it is being held in very dangerous circumstances and in the face of very serious challenges.

In a statement to the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH published today, 'Arafat said that he hoped that the Fes summit would be a turning point in ending the current Arab differences and division in order to confront the more serious challenge facing the Arabs, which is the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. He referred to the alliance as "full participation (between) Zionism and U.S. imperialism and a mounting danger for the present and future Arab generations."

On the Bright Star maneuvers which the United States is conducting with Egyptian troops in the western desert, he said: They are designed to strengthen the U.S. military control of the Arab region and to encompass the region with three huge fleets.

He praised the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] and its resolutions, which are related to the Middle East. He lauded the resolutions in which the GCC leaders stressed adherence to the just rights of the Palestinian people, which are the right to return home, to self-determination, to establish a Palestinian state and to liberate Jerusalem under the leadership of the PLO. He added: These resolutions are regarded as an important indicator of the nature of the resolutions the Fes summit conference will adopt.

He ruled out the existence of a European initiative on the Middle East issue. He stressed that the Europeans retracted the Venice declaration because of U.S. pressure at the Ottawa summit and President Reagan's statement on nuclear war in Europe. He denied that Greece has decided to open an Israeli embassy in Athens and added that he has received a special confirmation from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou through his ambassador in Damascus that this would never happen. He noted that he might visit Greece after the Fes summit.

On his latest Asian tour, which included Japan, the PRC and the Soviet Union, he said: This tour was an important political achievement for the Palestinian resistance and it was very successful despite [words indistinct]. It was an important political move in the history of the Palestinian issue as it raised the standard of Palestinian representation in the Soviet capital to the ambassadorial level. This matter placed Palestine once again on the political map, and it is an important step for the geographical map.

'Arafat discussed the unrest of the people in the occupied territories and said that this is a challenge to modern military machinery. He stressed that with this, people [words indistinct] and the false allegations that the Palestinian people can be moved in the direction they want are confirmed.

He reiterated that there will be no solution to the Lebanese issue as long as the Zionist enemy is the instigator of events in Lebanon. He welcomed the resolutions of the security committee that contained the situation to east Beirut and said that the implementation of these resolutions is being carried out with our approval and participation.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FAHD PEACE PLAN

LD181058 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Jidda, 18 Nov (SPA) -- Rafiq an-Natshah, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Saudi Arabia, stated that the state of no peace and no war which prevails over the region is unacceptable to the Palestinian people and is [word indistinct] by any sincere Arab, and the sides who benefit are America and Israel. An-Natshah, in an interview with 'UKAZ published today, called on the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes to adopt a unified and defined Arab decision regarding the Saudi peace plan. It should either be approved or amended, or an alternative should be submitted. He said that the Saudi peace plan is the most important topic on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Denies Qaddumi Rejection

GF171301 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0729 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Nov (WAKH) -- Mr Rafiq an-Natshah, the PLO representative to Saudi Arabia, has denied the claim that Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the PLO Political Department, has rejected the Saudi peace plan. Mr an-Natshah, during a lecture to the Ar-Riyadh University faculty of education last night, said that this news was fabricated by biased media organs. He also referred to Saudi Arabia's continuous support for the PLO.

AL-JAZIRAH ON KHOMEYNI ATTACK ON PEACE PLAN

LD181028 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) -- Touching on Khomeyni's attack on the Saudi peace plan, the paper AL-JAZIRAH says: By criticizing the plan, Khomeyni outdoes even those who opposed it in silence, because they failed to find any fault in it; therefore Khomeyni finds himself in a unique position in the world.

Besides, Khomeyni's criticism of the plan will not diminish its value, and likewise, Khomeyni's praise for the same plan would not make it more important, or add anything to it.

The paper adds: Khomeyni permitted himself to patronize Muslims outside his country, but the only thing he got for his country in his advent is the anger of Muslims and their ostracism. He made his country, his people and his practices the laughing stock of the non-Muslim world.

Arabs did not fail to realize his secret collusion with Israel before he was exposed by the tough war with Iraq. He then did not find it embarrassing to declare his need for Israel's support for his collapsing armed forces, nor was he embarrassed to resort to the communist camp -- the spiritual and materialistic enemy of Islam -- and to conclude a treaty with communist North Korea providing for the latter to supply him with weapons. And then, Khomeyni comes out and criticizes the first Arab plan for a peaceful settlement, aimed at recovering the Palestinian rights and setting up a state of Palestinians in their own land, with holy Jerusalem as its capital.

RIYADH ACCUSES TEHRAN OF 'BATTLE OF INSULTS'

LD172208 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Husayn Muhammad al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The misled band which is today ruling Iran, which is causing the Iranian people the worst of agonies, and which has fled the field of Islam so as to stand on the opposite side is brandishing its weapon in the face of the faith and its advocates; it is destroying on the land of Muslim Iran everything that links this proud country with its brothers and kinsmen so as to establish relations in secret and under the cover of darkness with Israel which has become the sole exporter of weapons and military spare parts to the regime of the agents of Satan in Tehran, now that they have been boycotted by the world and rejected by mankind.

Every now and then, this same band awakes from the trance of charlatanism so as to speak in trembling words about the causes of Islam and the Muslims. It speaks like a mentally retarded person about an imaginary battle by which this misled and ignorant band would liberate the Muslim man. So say the bloodthirsty fools of Tehran. They think with the naivete of children about what they claim to be eagerness for the Islamic right in Palestine, when it is they who forfeited on the altar of their whims and deviated behavior the right of the people of Iran to live free and in dignity on their land.

Are those who have planted gallows all over Iran worthy of the liberation of Palestine? One cannot give what one has lost, oh soldiers of Satan in Tehran. Those who have betrayed trust, have claimed to be Muslims and who have killed women, children and old men continue to have their actions dictated by the lust for authority and to have their collapsing nerves controlled by fear of the fate that is awaiting them at the hands of the noble Muslim people of Iran who are experiencing the darkest period in their history under the rule of the ignorant and rancorous clique.

When the butchers of Iran utter trembling words, these words come from tongues over which their owners have no control; these tongues are like snakes that pour venom into those they bite and whose fangs, which can thus no longer bite, then droop as a result of the many bites they have inflicted on the body of the Iranian man who is feeling with unprecedented determination and resistance his path to deliverance from those who have allied themselves with Satan against him. This is what the ruling gang in Tehran admits; it is its only justification for transforming the whole of Iran into a human abattoir where the butchers and rulers are busy using their knives and swords in earnest, wading into bloodbaths.

Those who have betrayed others' trust and claimed to be Muslims are now seeking the help of foreign experts and agents so as to protect the collapsing fascist regime from the wrath of the Iranian peoples. It is those who are today raising their voices from the pulpits whose sanctity they have violated, crying out that there is an Islamic right which has been lost and that there is no way to restore this right save through battle. What right are you talking about, enemies of God? You have trodden under foot the right of the Iranian peoples; you have killed the dignity of these peoples and have shed their blood. Do you not feel ashamed before God and before the people when you talk about rights and duties, while you have become a disgrace to the nation of Islam because of the shameful and disgraceful acts you have committed against Islam and the Muslims?

Those who have betrayed the trust of Islam in Tehran are today squatting on the ruins of Iran -- its land and men -- just like owls which inhabit ruins. They talk about Islam while Islam has washed its hands of them. This is because their shameful actions and their brazen practices place them as far away as possible from the field of Islam. It is also because Islam is ethics, behavior and values, but the gang of ignorance in Tehran does not recognize these values, nor does it act according to them. This is happening in the shadow of the personality cult and the deification of symbols of idolatry and dissension that are leading Iran to the brink of the abyss.

Thus the isolation which the international community imposed, in the biggest isolation process known to man, is the inevitable result of the actions of the lunatics of Tehran. It was then quite natural that the reaction of the mentally retarded rulers who rule Iran by steel and fire would be an assault on the honest people who sincerely work for the Muslim man so that he can take his distinguished position among mankind as a pioneer in building human civilization and in correcting its course.

The complex from which the lunatics of Tehran suffer in connection with this blessed country, its leaders and its people derives from a sense of failure and loss. They wanted a battle of insults and abuse, but we are above this because as we have already said -- and we reiterate what we said for deaf ears -- the battle is not equal; great is the difference between those who proceed from the principles of noble ethics and sincere work, and those who move in darkness and in alliance with Satan. God spoke the truth when he said: "A monstrous word it is, issuing from their mouths; they utter nothing but a lie."

FOREIGN MINISTER SA'UD DEPARTS FOR DAMASCUS

LD171710 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1624 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Nov (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Riyadh this evening for Damascus on a visit during which he will deliver a letter from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad.

UAE

PRESS ON HAIG MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS STATEMENT

GF141112 Abu Dhabi WAM (EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0655 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAM) -- Local newspapers have commented on U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig's statement to a congressional foreign affairs committee. Three newspapers agree that U.S. and Israeli stands are identical. The newspapers say: "Every statement on peace with Israel remains mere talk and is an illusion."

AL-ITTIHAD says Haig's statement reiterates that his country will not accept any talk about the national and political rights of the Palestinians. "The United States does not accept a Palestinian state, particularly if Jerusalem is to be its capital as is stated in Fahd's eight-point plan.

The U.S. secretary of state has openly rejected Fahd's point on a Palestinian state. This point is considered by Palestinians and Arabs as a qualitative step in the plan. This point exceeds obscure UN Resolution 242, which talks about an Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands, ignores the Palestinian cause and talks about "Palestinian refugees." The newspaper says that in his congressional statement Haig wanted to explode the basic point in Saudi Arabia's peace plan while ignoring the other points except for that point that implicitly recognizes Israel, "which is the only point Israel and the United States have accepted."

The newspaper recalls the Palestinian stand vis-a-vis the identical U.S. and Israeli views. The Palestinian side believes that all moderate initiatives are smashed on the rock of U.S. and Israeli intransigence and obstinacy. The Palestinian stand was flexible when 'Arafat told the WALL STREET JOURNAL that he reiterates his offer of a partly arms-free Palestinian state under UN guarantees. The newspaper adds that 'Arafat said this knowing that Israel, while differing with Egypt on autonomy talks, would not accept any Palestinian state whatever the guarantees.

In conclusion, the newspaper says that talk about peace with Israel remains mere talk and an illusion.

AL-WAHDAH says: "Haig showed his hostility to the Arabs yesterday -- a hostility that has not been reached by any previous U.S. secretary of state since the beginning of U.S.-Israeli alliance in (?1948). His rejection of a Palestinian state and the return of Jerusalem to Arab control is a clear indication of his open commitment to Israel."

The newspaper recalls the new U.S. plan on the Arab region as it was stated by Haig in his statement when he revealed a new regional division between the Arab nation by calling for resistance to what he called Libyan and Soviet aggression and his call for an escalation of fighting in Western Sahara.

The newspaper says that Haig was hostile to the Arab people inasmuch as he was frank when he defined his government's policy which supports the autonomy talks and the Camp David accords and the states threatened by the "Soviet aggression" and those threatened by the "Libyan aggression." He stated the U.S. Government's insistence on pursuing strategic cooperation with friendly countries in the region and in Africa.

The newspaper says: "General Haig rejected Saudi Arabia's peace plan to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict." It concludes by saying that "Haig has been as faithful to Israel as Truman, Balfour, Dulles and others have been."

Under the title "Arab Home Without Guard", Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ says in its editorial that Haig reminds us of what used to happen during the British occupation when decisions used to be decreed from the British Colonial Office to be executed by the British viceroy. The paper asks: "Is today the same as yesterday?"

The newspaper says that past and present lessons and long experience with U.S. policy have taught us that our nation's interests completely clash with U.S. interests. It adds: "They planted Israel in our land and United States undertook to foster it and protect its expansion at our expense. This act has only put the United States at the top of the list of Arab enemies. Even in the "peace" option the United States is trying to impose the Camp David accords, which Haig calls the only option in the peace process dispite the overall Arab rejection of these accords which give Israel what it wants and take from the Arabs the right of national sovereignty."

The newspaper says that the United States has taken for itself the right to put the Arab house in order because of the absence of Arab solidarity and unified action, which differed over defining the friend who supports legitimate Arab rights and the enemy who usurps these rights.

In conclusion, the newspaper calls on the United States to leave the Arabs alone.

PDRY

APAB STEADFASTNESS FRONT TO MEET THIS MONTH

EA151518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] ADEN NEWS AGENCY, quoting a reliable source, reports that in the context of studying the Arab situation and methods of strengthening the just Arab struggle against the plans and aggressive threats to our Arab peoples and their liberation and nationalist movements, a conference of Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front foreign ministers will be held in the second half of this month in Aden.

The conference will examine the strengthening of the Palestinian revolution and resistance to imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The meeting will be part of the joint action of the member countries of the front to implement the decisions of the fifth summit in Benghazi last September.

Officials Arrive for Meeting

EA171555 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Brothers Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs in the Syrian Arab Republic, Mehri, member of the Algerian FLN Central Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, arrived today to take part in the conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS 17 NOV

EA171550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Aden today. During the meeting, which was attended by Brig 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of local government; 'Ali Asad Muthanna, director of the YSP secretary general's office; and Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, recent developments in the region were reviewed. "Views were also exchanged concerning the measures and steps that should be taken in the face of recent developments and to prevent U.S. imperialism from achieving any success in its designs aimed at intimidating and terrorizing the Arab peoples and in its naked intervention in their internal affairs. The meeting also discussed issues that will be raised at the conference of foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which will be held soon in Aden.

"The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has learned that much of the meeting between Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Yasir 'Arafat was devoted to discussing the position of the Arab liberation movements, including the Palestine revolution, and the importance of strengthening their alliance and unity in order to face the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist designs on the region.

"Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Aden this afternoon after concluding a 1-day visit to the PDRY."

U.S.-Israeli Alliance

EA171538 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has warned of the gravity of the situation in the Arab region following the Israeli-American alliance.

He said the alliance not only constitutes a threat to the Palestine revolution, the PDRY, and the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front but also to the whole of our Arab nation and its future generations. Brother 'Arafat added, before leaving Aden at noon today, that by this declaration Israel has moved from the role of policeman for U.S. imperialism to the role of an ally who shares with that imperialist enemy decisions on the very future of our region. Brother 'Arafat also spoke about the U.S. military exercises now going on in the region.

Tasks of Steadfastness Front

EA171612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Before his departure from Aden today, Brother Yasir 'Arafat answered questions from journalists. We now present a recording of the proceedings:

[Begin 'Arafat recording]

The meeting of the political committee of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will be held in difficult and harsh conditions. We are agreed in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front that we shall discuss all those subjects with the same spirit and positive attitude with which we agreed them at the Benghazi conference. A meeting will be held in the next few hours by the ministers of the political committee of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to follow up the method of action and the method of coordination -- full coordination -- among the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, including the PLO. All these things and other serious subjects [word indistinct] the Bright Star military exercises being carried out by the American rapid intervention force.

These confirm, as I have said many times before, that the Arab region is not only under siege by the rapid intervention force but is also blocakded by three U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean Sea, in the Red Sea, in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. These are the 7th, 5th and 6th Fleets. In addition, there are bases which U.S. imperialism has established on Arab territories in [word indistinct], in Siani, at Ra's Banas in the Red Sea, in Berbera, in Mogadishu, Somalia, and on the island of Al-Masirah in Oman. All these are in addition to other facilities which it attempts [word indistinct] in other Arab ports. [end recording]

YAR

'ARAFAT ARRIVES 17 NOV, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

JN171325 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in San'a' at noon today on a short visit to the YAR during which he will meet with Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to hold consultations and exchange views on the topics to be discussed at the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Makes Statement, Departs 17 Nov

JN172109 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO Executive Committee, left San'a' this afternoon at the end of a short visit to the YAR.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY prior to his departure, Brother Yasir 'Arafat said that his talks with his Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had dealt with all the issues and current developments in the Arab arena, including the agenda that would be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, in particular all that concerns the Palestinian cause. He added that they also discussed the provocations the Arab nation is facing, in terms of the Israeli military concentrations in southern Lebanon which are aimed at the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, in addition to the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance directed against the Arab nation.

NAVON, MUBARAK HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 17 NOV

NC171427 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at Al-'Urubah Palace today Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon. Attending the meeting were Industry Minister Taha Zaki and Israeli Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada.

Presidents Mubarak and Navon made statements to journalists at the end of their meeting, which lasted well over an hour, in which they stressed the good relations between the two countries, the continuation of negotiations until a satisfactory solution is reached, and [the need] to exert utmost efforts to establish peace.

President Mubarak made a statement welcoming President Navon in Egypt, saying that President Navon came on a brief visit to present condolences on the death of President as-Sadat and to console the family of the departed leader, who began the peace process and was characterized by extreme courage. Mubarak added that President Navon came within the framework of friendship that has been established between Egypt and Israel, a friendship in which we are proud under the canopy of lasting peace, God willing. He further said: We appreciate this visit and are pleased with the good relations existing between the two countries.

President Navon made a statement in reply, saying: I have come, as the president has said, to present condolences. This is not an official step by me. It happens sometimes that there are friendly relations between leaders and not only formal relations. Furthermore, I believe that this is a personal and national duty. He added: I had the opportunity to meet with President Mubarak last year. Today, I held lengthy, friendly and very frank talks with him regarding the interests of our countries.

President Navon pointed out that the Egyptian and Israeli Governments assert their determination to continue the negotiations until a successful solution is reached. Both sides are committed to complete the peace process.

Asked whether he extended an invitation to President Mubarak to visit Israel, President Navon said: We welcome him in Israel any time that he deems appropriate to him. President Mubarak commented on this saying: Do not worry. Of course I will visit Israel.

Asked if any change has occurred in Egypt's foreign policy since he assumed power, President Mubarak said: There is absolutely no change in Egypt's foreign policy except for what I have already mentioned that we do not intend to break our relations with any side and we will not use the information media against any Arab or foreign country. This is the only change.

Asked if any improvement in relations with the Arab countries will affect the relations between Egypt and Israel, President Mubarak said: My goal is clear. I do not seek to lean toward one side more than the other. Should there be good relations with the Arab countries or with any other country, it will not be at the expense of our relations with Israel.

In reply to a question about the Saudi initiative and Egypt's stand toward it, President Mubarak pointed out that there is only one document to which Egypt is committed -- namely, the Camp David agreement, adding: Let us wait for the results of the Fes summit conference.

Asked about his expectations regarding the Fes summit conference, President Mubarak said: I cannot foretell events. Let us wait until the meeting convenes, then I will tell you about my views.

On the U.S.-Egyptian joint military exercises and the reactions they have evoked, President Mubarak said: We have held joint exercises with other foreign states.

Anyone wishing to criticize the exercises is free to do so but our aim is to gain experience from one of the big powers with great experience, and why shouldn't we?

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt has no intention of giving any base on its territory to any foreign state.

On the autonomy negotiations, President Mubarak said: It is the most difficult aspect of the entire peace process and we must give it ample time. We do not at all exclude the possibility of arriving at acceptable and reasonable principles. Of course we are encountering some difficulties, but with Egyptian and Israeli good will and with the help of the United States we can overcome these difficulties.

Asked about the topics broached during his meeting with President Mubarak, President Navon said: We discussed the current Egyptian-Israeli relations, the normalization of relations, the peace process and the continuation of the autonomy negotiations until complete success is achieved.

Navon added: President Mubarak has again reconfirmed Egypt's determination to continue on this course. There is no doubt about that. We do not need another statement from President Mubarak to stress the same intention again.

He continued: Israel has announced that it will honor its commitments under the Camp David agreement. President Mubarak and I have an understanding in this connection, and an atmosphere of cordiality and amity prevails.

Asked whether he discussed the autonomy negotiations with President Mubarak, the Israeli president said: We did not go into the details because four Israeli ministers have already visited Egypt for this purpose and there is a group of experts at present conferring with the Egyptian side. We demonstrated our intention to continue with the negotiations until they are crowned with success.

President Navon was asked about the measures to build confidence between Israel and the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, at present impeded by the construction of new settlements, the closure of universities and the arrest of citizens. He answered that this was under discussion in the autonomy negotiations.

Asked if he carried any message from Menahem Begin to President Mubarak, Navon said: I brought him greetings.

On the confirmation of Israel's commitment to complete its withdrawal on schedule and the absence of an official statement to this effect, Navon said: I have said it here today. This is in addition to the previous statement about Israel's intention to honor its commitments under the Camp David agreements including the completion of the withdrawal from Sinai.

This, Navon said, is stipulated in the Camp David agreements. The withdrawal is done in stages. We have honored our commitments as the late President as-Sadat noted when he said that "Israel is honoring its commitments." We have pulled out of 2/3 of the area. That leaves the last 1/3 and we are committed to carry it out.

Commenting, President Mubarak said: We need a declaration of intention. This is something else. There is no need for an official statement because the agreement was approved by the two sides.

Navon Leaves Cairo

NC171615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) -- Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon, Mrs Navon and the delegation accompanying them left Cairo at 1630 today for Israel, concluding a 6-hour visit to Cairo.

The Israeli president was seen off at the airport by first Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and his wife, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Immigration Affairs and Public Relations Albert Barsum Salamah, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Jamal an-Nazir, the honor escort was headed by Industry Minister Eng Taha Zaki, Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada, and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sasson.

SINAI FORCE DIRECTOR GENERAL INTERVEIWED BY MENA

NC171245 Cairo MENA in English 1210 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) -- Director General of the Multi-national Force [and Observers] Leamon Hunt said Egypt declared readiness to ensure all requirements needed by the MFO.

MFO director [Hunt] told MENA that the Egyptian side endorsed the system of distribution of forces with a view to facilitate its mission in such an isolated region where it will be stationed. Four posts were allocated for MFO, three in Egypt and one in Israel, as was stipulated in Camp David accords.

Hunt said the MFO commander general will work out the plans of deployment and distribution of forces.

Leamon Hunt said the task of the MFO is easier than that of the UNEF as the circumstances of the former are better as peace is now maintained contrary to the state in 1956 when war was expected to flare up at any time between Egypt and Israel.

MFO director [Hunt] said 300 to 500 persons are currently setting up MFO installations in the northern region in Sinai and Sharm ash-Shaykh in collaboration with U.S. engineers.

Hunt will bear 60 percent of the costs of MFO while the rest of the costs will be equally shared by Egypt and Israel during the first stage of the establishment of the forces. Costs of MFO will be equally shared by the three parties at coming stages. Hunt will conduct consultations with Israel and will be back in Cairo on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the MFO commander will inspect the northern region on Sinai during the coming couple of days. He will later proceed to Europe on his way back to Washington for further talks.

The MFO commander, in an exclusive interview with MENA, said that there was difference between his task with the UN forces in 1956 and 1957 and his current mission with the MFO.

He added that the current mission of the MFO promotes peace between Egypt and Israel. He added that Egypt has expressed a good desire to crown the MFO mission with success.

On the task of the forces he said that their task confined to maintaining peace between Israel and Egypt and reporting. He added that the forces will be deployed in areas that are under the Israeli and Egyptian sovereignties and will not be stationed in a buffer zone.

He added that both the governments of Egypt and Israel will provide for creating the appropriate atmosphere so that the MF would carry its mission successfull.

On the nature of the equipment to be used by the MFO he said that the equipment is limited and is not complicated and that it is similar to the equipment used by the police forces.

He added that the main body of the MFO will arrive on March 20 although other smaller vanguards of the MFO will arrive successively before this date.

Commander General Comments

NC171944 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Norwegian Gen Fredrik Bull-Hansen, commander general of the multinational force, stated today that the force's armaments will be limited. He added that the first units of the multinational force, which will be deployed in Sinai after the final Israeli withdrawal on 25 April, will arrive in Egypt on 20 March. The multinational force will consist of 4,000 men, including 2,000 U.S. soldiers.

General Bull-Hansen, who is currently in Egypt, is scheduled to proceed to Sinai tomorrow to inspect the points where the multinational force will be deployed.

MUBARAK RESTORES DEFUNCT 'CONTROL' BODY

PM121621 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Nov 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo Bureau report]

[Excerpts] Cairo -- ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has appointed 'Abd al-Khaliq ash-Shinnawi, former head of the administrative control department, as director of his office for administrative control affairs. The late President Anwar as-Sadat abolished this department. It has also been learned that President Mubarak has asked First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to set up a control department that will have the same jurisdiction as the former administrative control department.

UN DELEGATE DEFENDS SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

NC172154 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Egyptian UN Chief Delegate Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has announced that the support Egypt is extending to the Afghan people stems from Egypt's commitment to this struggling people, because of the links which bind the Egyptian and Afghan peoples together through their belonging to Islam and to the Nonaligned Movement.

This statement was contained in a speech Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made today before the UN General Assembly, which is debating the Afghan issue. "Abd al-Majid made this announcement in reply to the speech made by Afghanistan's General Assembly delegate, who denounced Egypt's aid to the Afghan strugglers.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: The statement of the Afghan delegate is considered a blatant violation of the most rudimentary international diplomatic norms. He added that it is neither surprising nor new that such an inappropriate action should be taken by the representative of an agent regime, which was imposed by the force of arms on the will of a free, struggling people.

FORMER AL-AHRAM EDITOR'S INTERROGATION RESUMED

NC172017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) -- The Socialist Public Prosecutor's Department today resumed the interrogation of Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, former chief editor of AL-AHRAM.

MENA has learned that during the interrogation Haykal was questioned about a number of articles and interviews he published and broadcast in a number of Arab and foreign states, excluding what he wrote and published before 1978 because he was interrogated about them in the past and found not guilty.

The Socialist Public Prosecutor's Department will resume the interrogation of Haykal the day after tomorrow, Thursday.

Tomorrow, the department will continue the interrogation of the following 21 detainees under the supervision of Socialist Public Prosecutor Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali: Sa'd Faraj, 'Abdum Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani, Ahmad Amin al-Balamuni, Muhammad Salim al-Faramawi, Mustafa Ahmad Nur ad-Din, 'Abd as-Salam Hafiz Mansur, Muhammad Abu Talib Muhammad Khadr, Muhammad Zaki 'Abd al-'Aziz known as Muhammad Najib, Mahmud Mustafa Hasan 'Ali az-Zaydi, Khayri Muhammad 'Abdallah, Muhammad Ahmad Anwar Salih 'Ali, Jamal 'Alam ad-Din 'Abd al-Halim Hasan, Fathi Muhammad Sayyid Abu Zayd, 'Abd al-Hadi 'Abd al-Mun'im Badr, Ibrahim Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah al-Jawhari, 'Isam ad-Din Mustafa 'Urabi, Fa'iq Muhammad Hubayshi known as Al-'Arabi, 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Antar Abd ar-Rahman, Muhammad Hashim Muhammad Sayyid, Ahmad Taha Mursi Hamdi, and Muhammad Muhammad Salih al-Banna known as 'Ashur.

ABU GHAZALAH CONFIRMS DESIRE FOR U.S. WEAPONS

NC171739 Cairo MENA in English 1650 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) -- Units from the air defence in both Egypt and the United States today embarked on a joint exercise using live ammunition of the different air defence arms, mainly guided missiles and anti-aircraft artillery.

The manoeuvres took place within the context of the joint war games held currently by the two countries and known as the Bright Star manoeuvres.

The operations that took place at the shooting area at Cairo West military zone were witnessed by Defence and Military Production Minister Lt General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Commander of the Air Defence Forces Major General Sayyid Hamdi and Commander of the American Rapid Development Force General Kingston.

The American side launched guided anti-aircraft missiles which are light missiles to be launched from the shoulder against planes flying at low altitude.

The American forces also operated the close range missiles that could deal with fast and slow planes as well as with helicopters till the range of 5 kilometers.

At the end of today's demonstration, Lt General Abu Ghazalah expressed hope that Egyptian air forces are to be supplied with the American-made missiles used in today's manoeuvres.

Abu Ghazalah reiterated that 40 F-16 planes will arrive here in January and February, adding that 8 F-16 aircraft are due here within the next four days, four of which to join the current joint manoeuvres while the other four for training Egyptian pilots.

AL-BAZ 15 NOV PRESS CONFERENCE ON PEACE PROCESS

NC152155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) -- Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz has reaffirmed the continuity of Egypt's foreign policy based on the maintenance of good relations with the various countries of the world. He affirmed Egypt's commitment to its pledges and its continuation of the peace process which reflects the Egyptian people's wishes.

In a press conference he held at the foreign journalists club today, Al-Baz said that in its foreign policy, Egypt concentrates on main questions, most important of which is stability, which is not important to Egypt only but to the entire area.

He said that there are priorities in Egypt's relations with the world. The first priority is the Arab world, then the African world and then the Islamic world. He affirmed Egypt's desire to have normal relations with the entire world.

He said: When we speak about the Arab world, this does not mean that Egypt will seek reconciliation with the Arabs by changing the policy it is committed to toward peace. He added: When we signed the Camp David accords, we were not seeking a separate agreement but the beginning of achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

Al-Baz continued: We do not accept an option between our relations with the Arabs and our relations with Israel. We have chosen peace and ending the policy of no war, no peace that prevailed in the area. This is not a deviation from the Arabs and this is something that our Arab brothers do not understand.

Dr al-Baz emphasized that regardless of how the Arabs try not to face the reality of the situation, the time will come when they will have to face it. He said: Egypt will continue to be an important factor in the Arab family and it will also continue to play its role in the area for the sake of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

He pointed out to the need that the framework of the peace process in the area should expand to include other parties.

Al-Baz said: Recent years have proved the need for work for the sake of stability in the area, for preventing foreign interventions in it and strengthening its defense potentials. Therefore, the peace framework should be expanded and all the Palestinians should be given feelings of reassurance and hope that the question can be solved in a just manner.

Al-Baz also pointed out to the importance of attaining a mutual recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians. He said: Recognition here first means recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. The Palestinians must accept the Israeli presence. Israel must accept recognition of the right of the Palestinians to freedom as any of the world peoples and that they should not continue to be under Israeli occupation and they must be given the right to self-determination.

On the Palestinian problem, Al-Baz said: This problem is complicated and cannot be solved in the absence of the Palestinians. However, he said, we are not committed to anything final on their future. He affirmed that Egypt does not speak on their behalf but we are helping them during this phase until they participate in the negotiations on an equal footing with the Israeli side to reach a solution.

Al-Baz pointed out to the importance of the U.S. and European roles. He said that the European role has its own importance, particularly since Europe has good relations with every side in addition to its stability of playing a role in the guarantees.

Replying to a question on excluding the Soviet Union from the negotiations, he said: We are not excluding anyone. We have invited the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- and the Arab states concerned to attend the Mena House conference which followed the peace initiative and in which Israel and the United States participated. But the Soviet Union and the Arab states refused to participate in the conference. We, at present, are dealing and negotiating within the framework of Camp David -- a matter which is rejected by the Soviet Union, and, thus, we consider that the Soviet Union has frozen itself out and not us.

Asked to evaluate the autonomy negotiations which achieved no tangible progress in the past 3 years, Al-Baz said: It is our opinion that the progress we have achieved is not sufficient. This, however, does not mean that the negotiations should be suspended but that they should be intensified. The aim is that the two parties should reach a solution through the negotiations and end the state of no war, no peace. We believe now that it is necessary to reach a general agreement on full autonomy, and we still believe that it is possible to do so.

Al-Baz added that if the proposed Palestinian council is elected, then it would be possible to take the next step -- expanding the scope of the negotiations and making the Palestinians participate in them.

Answering a question, Dr al-Baz denied the presence of Arab envoys in Egypt or of Egyptian envoys in the Arab states to attempt a reconciliation. He said: There is a change in the climate tending toward the easing of the intensity of the tension. However, we do not accept that we be given an option between the Camp David peace process and Egyptian-Israeli relations on the one hand and our Arab relations on the other.

Dr al-Baz added: It is our intention to work with every side without changing our policy. We do not accept any proposal to the contrary. Egypt is an Arab State committed to all its agreements and pledges on peace. We will continue the peace process with the same spirit and resolution, so that a comprehensive and just peace may be established in the region.

In answer to a question regarding Egypt's demand that Israel adopt confidence-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza, Al-Baz said: By making this demand, we want to create the atmosphere which would help the Palestinians participation in the peace process. He said: We cannot imagine the holding of Palestinian elections when the Israeli authorities make arrests, close universities and carry out acts of violence, killing, imprisonment and closing of shops and such other acts which always remind the sons of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that they are still under Israeli military occupation.

Al-Baz expressed his belief that Israel must create an atmosphere of confidence in the minds and hearts of the Palestinians. He said: The most important measures we demand are transferring the Israeli military forces to specified points, ending the Israeli military rule, permitting the families which left the West Bank and Gaza sector following the 1967 war to return, releasing political prisoners and permitting the return of the mayors and other measures which help create an atmosphere of confidence.

Answering another question, Dr al-Baz said: We want the United States, the full partner in the negotiations, to continue with the same impetus in the peace process. He added: During the recent tripartite negotiations, the United States tried to prepare a draft agreement of principles concerning the powers and jurisdictions of the autonomous rule, but the Americans found out that the gap between the two sides was still wide. However, I firmly believe that it is possible to reach an agreement.

Answering another question, Al-Baz said that if the Arab summit conference in Fes succeeds in uniting the view of its members on the question of peace in the Middle East, then it would succeed in creating something positive.

Dr al-Baz said that Fahd's peace plan was a step along the right path and a good turning point in the Arab stand. He added that had it not been for As-Sadat's initiative, Fahd's proposals wouldn't have been made.

To a question regarding Egypt's relations with the socialist states, the Foreign Ministry's first under secretary said: If any of these states wants to open good relations with Egypt, then this must be done on the basis and principles of respect of our independence and sovereignty and of noninterference in our affairs, policy, commitments and rights.

Al-Baz added: We believe that if these principles are respected, then there would be an opportunity for good relations between us and any state which desires this but not at the expense of the Camp David accords and the peace commitments.

In this regard, Dr al-Baz welcomed the support of the PRC, North Korea and Romania for Egypt.

AL-AHRAM PROVIDES DETAILS ON ASSASSINATION TRIAL

NC180756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) -- The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that all the 24 military or civilian defendants in the President as-Sadat assassination case have been notified of the indictment preliminary to their trial which will begin at 0900 this coming Saturday before the supreme military court.

The paper adds that the court which will hear the case is about to conclude its review of the case, which it started a few days ago. The paper points out that the file of the case includes 754 pages, copies of which have been made for distribution to the appointed or assigned defense counsels so that the case will be ready to be heard as soon as possible.

AL-AHRAM says that only those carrying permits will be allowed to attend the trial. The permits will be ready for distribution to reporters, the information media, lawyers and relatives of the accused Thursday morning, and no person will be permitted to enter the court after the hearing begins.

BRIEFS

CANAL OFFICIAL GOES TO JAPAN -- Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) -- Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, left today for Tokyo for talks on the Suez Canal development projects and the prospects of Japan's participation in financing these projects with easy-term loans. He said before departure: We appreciate Japan's participation in first stage of the canal development, and are looking forward to more cooperation in the forthcoming stage. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1940 GMT 16 Nov 81 NC]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO FRANCE -- Minister of State for Finance Dr Fu'ad Husayn left Cairo this morning for Paris on 1-week visit to France. He is accompanied by an economic and financial delegation. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the French economy and finance ministers. Dr Fu'ad Husayn stated before his departure that the purpose of this visit is to strengthen the bilateral relations between Egypt and France in the financial and economic fields. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Nov 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 525

JN171726 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Communique No 525 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 17 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. Following are the results of the war actions carried out yesterday evening and today:

1. Known enemy losses:

   A. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations opposite our positions in the Abadan region, killing 15 and destroying 1 tank, 2 vehicles and 1 observation post.
   B. Nine killed in the Shush region.
   C. Four killed and two vehicles -- one carrying personnel -- one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
   D. Seven killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
   E. Two killed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
   F. Two killed in the Sumar region.
   G. Every day of our just war against the Persian enemy, our valiant pilots confirm their ability to teach what is left of the enemy pilots lessons in the air whenever these pilots tried to approach our aircraft, whether in Iraq's skies or over their own territory. Our planes clashed with some enemy planes in a dogfight that resulted in downing three enemy F-14 fighter aircraft. One of these was downed over the northern part of the city of Ahvaz and the two others over the southern part of the city in the southern sector of the battlefield. All our planes returned safely to base.
   H. Our brave pilots continued their raids against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, inflicting on the enemy massive losses in lives and equipment. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 39 killed and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware, 2 observation posts and 3 fighter aircraft destroyed.

II. Our losses:

   A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: Three vehicles and three mortars damaged.

BA'TH PARTY SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO CUBA

JN172129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Havana, 17 Nov (INA) -- Arshad Tawfiq Isma'il, Iraqi ambassador to Cuba, today delivered a message of solidarity from the Arab socialist Ba'th Party to the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in the face of the U.S. threats against Cuba.

The message was delivered to Jesus Montane, chief of the general department of foreign relations at the PCC Central Committee, who asserted that Iraq and Cuba stand together facing imperialist aggression and plots against the developing states and humanity.

The Ba'th Party message stressed the Arab nation's solidarity with Cuba and the Latin American states against U.S. threats and provocations. The message added that these threats and provocations, which have been experienced by the Arab nation, are aimed at harming the nonaligned states and anti-imperialist countries.

PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN ISSUES STATEMENT

JN171919 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1500 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] has issued the following statement:

The radio of the mercenaries of Iraq's Kurdistan, belonging to the treasonous Barzani command, has twice broadcast a false report that a joint force of Barzani mercenaries, armed men of the party and peshmerga of the Iraqi Communist Party intended to strike at the enemy and that PUK peshmerga intercepted them and attacked them.

This report is one of the lies of the those who betrayed the Kurds. That's why we want to clarify the truth to the Kurdish forces and the Iraqi masses.

First: Two hundred mercenaries of the treasonous Barzani command, the killers of the Kurds and those who have sold out the revolution, returned to Balikiyan in Iraq's Kurdistan from Iran some time ago and headed for the Iraqi Communist Party bases in (Qurnaqah) and (Peshtishan). We warned our brother communists and told them these traitor mercenaries' intentions are to launch aggression against PUK peshmerga, an aggression that will serve the interests of the fascist government in Baghdad and engage the peshmerga forces in Kurdistan in a battle with the mercenaries of the treasonous Barzani command so that all the opposition forces may not mobilize against the bloody regime in Baghdad.

Our brother communists' answer was that they were aware of their return and that they had decided last July to allow a force belonging to the provisional command to return to Balikiyan to operate against the government's forces.

We have repeatedly shown that we are willing to respond to and to remain committed to the Iraqi Communist party's decisions and pledges to enable that party and those who collaborate with it to work jointly against the Iraqi regime. We, however, also stressed that the objective of their return to Balikiyan was to attack the PUK peshmerga and not the Iraqi regime as they claimed. Despite all this, we said that the issue should be settled politically. The two sides reached an agreement that neither party would attack the other and that the forces of the provisional command should not attack PUK peshmerga until a solution to the return of the provisional command from Iran to Iraq is found.

Second: The PUK command, at the request of the Iraqi Communist Party, held a series of meetings to discuss the return of the provisional command to Iraq. After several meetings [words indistinct] the brother Kurds in Turkey's and Iran's Kurdistan [words indistinct] the Iraqi Communist Party.

PUK adopted the following decision: PUK approves the return of all the forces of the provisional command from Iran's Kordestan to Iraq's Kurdistan on the following conditions:

A. The forces of the provisional command will refrain from killing Kurds in Iran's and Iraq's Kurdistan. B. They will refrain from occupying their villages. C. Their return to Iraq's Kurdistan will be to fight the Iraqi regime, the basic enemy of the Kurdish people.

If they agree to these conditions, then all the parties will try to [word indistinct] to have them return from Iran's Kordestan to Iraq's Kurdistan and have them fight against the Iraqi enemy.

The Iraqi Communist Party welcomed this decision [passage indistinct] the Iraqi Communist Party, on behalf of the provisional command pledges to have these conditions fulfilled. The PUK issued orders to all its forces not to engage the forces of the provisional command and to avoid any fighting with them.

Third: Barzani's treacherous leadership violated this agreement. On 8 November 1981 they launched an attack on the Kurdistan peshmerga forces in the (Khanqah), [words indistinct] and (Warti). Instead of attacking the Iraqi Government forces, instead of attacking the fascist regime's bases in Baghdad, in Choman, (Daylaman), (Qasri), Galalah and the various parts of Balikiyan, instead of liberating all these areas, they attacked the PUK peshmerga. Instead of honoring this agreement, they resorted to treason. We regret the fact that some of the Iraqi Communist Party forces also took part in the attack on (Warti) and that they captured some PUK peshmerga.

Fourth: The Barzani mercenaries are not only attacking the PUK peshmerga in Iraq but are also betraying the Iranian Kurds in Iranian Kordestan. The day before yesterday, the radio of the mercenaries of Iraqi Kurdistan blatantly announced that their mercenaries had joined the Iranian Government's forces in an attack on Naqadeh and that they had killed 16 of the KDP peshmerga as well as many others of the various Kurdish groups' elements. They also announced that they had attacked the city of Oshnoviyeh and the city of Paneh.

Thus the spying treacherous Barzani leadership is continuing its criminal acts and seems to be determined to continue on the same path of the mercenaries. Their treason has reached the point that the Iraqi Communist Party, which cooperates with them in the tripartite front, was forced to condemn their behavior and to draw their attention to the fact that the front's objectives are not to fight in Iranian Kordestan but to fight against the Iraqi regime. This further indicates that the Barzani leadership had formed the tripartite front only to cause a rift in the ranks of the real nationalist front and to cause a breach in the people's front.

Once again it becomes clear that Idris and Mas'ud Barzani are following the same course as their father, a course that serves imperialism, the occupation forces in Kurdistan and Israel. It is a course that serves the interests of the CIA, SAVAK and Mossad as it was clearly exposed by the (okespice) document and by the remarks and statements of Menahem Begin and the Israeli papers.

This is the course of the mercenary Barzani, a continued history of treason. This is the course of treason he has been adopting, a course which is full of crimes committed against the Kurdish people.

Oh Kurdistan masses, oh Kurdistan revolutionary and democratic organizations, parties and forces: These are the facts about recent events. We have conveyed them to you as they are. Yes, we decided to agree with the provisional command on the aim of liberating the Kurdish people in Kurdistan and obliterating the misdeeds of this command against Iraq's Kurdish forces. We would like to remind the Communist Party and the Socialist Party that the Barzani leadership will not renounce treason and the killing of Kurds. [passage indistinct] We also call on the Iraqi Communist Party to honor their pledge and renounce the Barzani leadership and its mercenary acts against the Kurdistan peshmerga forces. [passage indistinct] All political and revolutionary forces should explain their stand and the Iraqi Communist Party should adhere to justice. [words indistinct]

1. We call on all the [Communist] Party command armed elements not to obey the orders of the provisional command mercenaries and to give up their war of fratricide with the Kurdistan peshmerga. We also call on all Kurds and patriotic members of the Socialist Party of Kurdistan to free their party from the treasonous Barzani command and return to the progressive Kurdish side. We also call on them to cooperate and struggle jointly with the PUK under the banner of the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front. It is then that we will embrace them and cooperate with them along the path of the democratic Iraqi revolution.

2. We call on the misled armed elements in Barzani command to stop killing the Kurds of Iraq and Iran for the exposed command and to abandon treason committed for the occupiers of Kurdistan. We also call on them to join the Kurdish revolution, which is hostile to occupiers, imperialists and reactionaries. We ask them: How long will they continue fighting Kurdistan peshmerga and strugglers for democracy, freedom and autonomy in Kurdistan?

Concluding, we would like to explain to the Kurdistan masses that, while placing these facts before them, we are confident that the forces working for the liberation and democracy of Kurdistan will support the PUK and the other Kurdistan revolutionary forces. We are also confident that they will not hesitate to show cooperation and solidarity with these forces. We tell the heroic Kurdistan peshmerga that the Kurdish nation is impatiently waiting for the fulfillment of their hope in liberation. [passage indistinct]

Victory will be the lot of our nation's just and democratic struggle for liberation. Death and disgrace to the mercenaries and traitors, agents of the occupiers and imperialists.

ATH-THAWRAH URGES UNITED ARAB STRATEGY AT SUMMIT

JN170946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH has called upon the forthcoming Arab summit conference to formulate a united Arab stand on the conflict with the Zionist enemy and the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

In an editorial today, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party says: The Arab summit is required to draw up a unified Arab strategy to confront not only the Camp David conspiracy, which is not the final plot in the conspiratorial scheme against the Arab nation, but also the strategic U.S.-Zionist alliance and the numerous plans pertaining to the so-called Middle East crisis. The paper asserts that the Arab summit will convene amid diverse Arab conflicts, stands and trends.

ATH-THAWRAH emphasizes that it is the responsibility of the Arab leaders to focus on insuring a healthy climate to debate a sounder stand that will give firm impetus to joint Arab action. Iraq, the paper adds, is trying to insure a healthy climate prior to the summit just as it did prior to the Baghdad summit conference.

Concluding its editorial, ATH-THAWRAH asserts that there is a possibility of the Arab summit reaching firm bases in dealing with major issues, particularly the Arab-Zionist conflict.

MOROCCAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH SUMMIT MESSAGE

JN180752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a short visit. He told INA that he is carrying a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to President Saddam Husayn concerning the 25 November Arab summit conference in Fes.

The Moroccan minister has conveyed similar messages to several Arab leaders.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH THATCHER IN LONDON

JN171841 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the prime ministry in London this morning.

The discussion focused on the Middle East issue and the results of his majesty's visit to the United States.

His Majesty King Husayn reiterated Arab concern that the European group continue efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region stemming from Europe's commitment to clear bases for the achievement of peace, foremost of which is the search for achieving complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. The recognition of the Palestinians' national inalienable rights and their right to establish an independent state on their soil.

His majesty also called on the European group to hold a full dialogue with the PLO in its capacity as the sole Palestinian legitimate representative. His majesty added that such a dialogue would give the European initiative an effective dimension and increase the opportunities of peace.

His majesty said that his U.S. visit had been an opportunity to explain the Arab viewpoint in a clear and concrete manner with respect to the sound factors for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by the Jordanian ambassador in London.

Husayn Meets Klibi

JN180908 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn last night received at his residence in London Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and discussed various Arab and international issues.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed hope that the coming Arab summit conference in Fes would contribute to rallying the Arab ranks, mobilizing Arab potentials and achieving solidarity to bring about the aspirations and expectations of the sons of the Arab nation at this critical stage of our history.

RADIO COMMENTS ON WEAPONS DEAL WITH USSR

JN171817 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A fact that no one can deny and which does not need to be substantiated as that every country in this world has the right to possess the means of defending itself. Such a right becomes more important when applied to a country such as ours which has specific responsibilities and is living under certain circumstances. This right is coupled with a constant effort to possess the means for protecting our homeland and providing it with all means of strength to enable it to defend its dignity, land and national pride.

Yesterday, the prime minister stressed this fact and this concept. He spoke frankly about Jordan's right to possess defensive means. Because the West has always been the source of weapons for our armed forces and because the weapons that reach our hands acquire our identity and affiliation, we have always been eager to obtain the weapons we need from Western countries, particularly from the United States.

When the circumstances in the region, and the direct threats to our homeland, dignity and pride that accompanied them, forced us to seek a ground defense umbrella that would protect our land and airspace and repulse any aggression against them, we found it natural to look toward the West and more specifically toward the United States. We, however, found U.S. doors closed to us. It was natural then that we seek other doors. That's how the missile deal between Jordan and the Soviet Union took place.

At the National Consultative Council, the prime minister explained that this missile deal had been a topic of all the meetings His Majesty King Husayn had held with the U.S. administration and that this deal had raised many questions. Jordan's reply to all these questions was that Jordan has the right to complete its defensive needs unilaterally and to obtain weapons from any other source when the traditional sources refuse to provide Jordan with its needs.

This is the issue in all simplicity and clarity with the addition that, when the United States insisted on providing us with only stationary air defense systems, the Soviet Union agreed to sell us mobile air defense systems. There is a great difference between weapons that can easily be destroyed in view of their presence in a certain place and similar weapons. That can only be destroyed with difficulty because of their mobility. The Soviet deal also was cheaper than the price the United States had asked for the stationary U.S. missiles.

We do not need to stress that our concern with possessing a military defensive capability will make us more capable of pursuing a just and comprehensive peace. A peace that a strong party establishes with a weak party is not really peace and can never be a just peace. The best proof of our trends and intentions is the fact that, while we are seeking to obtain defensive weapons, Israel is stockpiling offensive weapons and escalating its intransigence, belligerence and rejection of any human effort or any Arab or European efforts to acheive a just settlement that will return the Palestinians to their land and provide them with the opportunity to establish their state and exercise their sovereignty. The fact remains that those who seek real peace are concerned with defending themselves. As for those who seek capitulation, they alone are the ones who continue to attack others and continue to ask for and to obtain more sophisticated weapons.

INDUSTRY MINISTER 'ASFUR RETURNS FROM SFRY

JN152009 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Jordanian Minister of Trade and Industry Walid 'Asfur returned to Amman today after a 5-day visit to Yugoslavia during which he headed the Jordanian side at the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Yugoslav committee. 'Asfur said that during the visit a protocol was signed on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The protocol stipulates that during next year, Yugoslavia will buy 300,000 tons of Jordanian phosphate. The protocol recommends considering opening a Jordanian trade center in Yugoslavia and establishing an air route between the Amman and Belgrade.

During his visit 'Asfur met with the president of the SFRY Federal Council who praised Jordan's continued efforts for the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

HADDAD ENSURES ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TO UNIFIL

NC180812 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Nov 81

["Daily order" issued by "free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the cutting of roads to the UN observers and the UN emergency forces and the banning of their movements inside free Lebanon and so that none of these elements should suffer from any shortages of supplies or anything else, each of the military officials in free Lebanon are asked -- from a humanitarian point of view -- to contact the UN observers and forces positions inside his sector, find out their needs and ensure that foodstuffs, water and similar items they ask for are provided to them.

AL-WAZZAN ON CAMP DAVID, MULTINATIONAL FORCE

GF160430 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 15 Nov 81 p 7

[Text of AL-ITTIHAD correspondent's interview with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the reasons for Lebanon's concern about European participation in the multinational force in Sinai?

[Answer] We are first of all worried about the Camp David plots and policies. We feel that Lebanon's catastrophe is part of their results. We can say that Lebanon -- in what it is witnessing and what is being planned for it -- is Camp David's main victim. For us, Camp David means a continuation toward comprehensive solutions in the wrong direction. Consequently, it is in the opposite direction of solving the Lebanese crisis. It also means planting Palestinians in Lebanon and ultimately continuing the policy of dividing and disintegrating Lebanon.

When we worry about Camp David, it naturally means that we are worried about all that perpetuates and enhances it, including preventing Egypt from sharing in the Arab nation's battle with Israel. The participation of European forces in what Camp David prepared in Sinai is an example of this. Our stand in this regard takes into consideration our national interests and guarantees the Palestinian people the right to determine their fate and establish their state in their national homeland. It also guarantees Lebanon's sovereignty, the unity of its people, and the safeguarding of its future and destiny.

[Question] What is your assessment of the delivery of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] We are for anything that enhances the defensive capability of any Arab country. We are among those who believe that capable and effective Arab defense cannot be secured unless intrinsic Arab strength is improved and enhanced and unless Arab ability to confront and resist is bolstered. Inasmuch as we hope the AWACS issue will be a positive step in this direction that will be enhanced by other basic steps in various fields, we have to be aware that ratification of the AWACS deal will be an entry and a new outlet for U.S. policy to flood Israel with more advanced technical military equipment.

[Question] Do you support the idea of granting Husni Mubarak a 1-year period before calling him to account?

[Answer] So long as Egyptian policy after As-Sadat's assassination remains the same -- and this means that this policy is drawn from Camp David and adheres to its bases and goals -- we will oppose this policy with the same decisiveness with which we opposed President as-Sadat's policy. The new Egyptian president has left no room for an Arab opportunity because he has not moved one inch in the direction of Arab stands opposing the Camp David policy and strategy. When such a move does take place in the future, we will act on it accordingly at that time.

PREMIER REJECTS 'ANY U.S. OR ZIONIST PLANS'

JN172125 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Under President Hafiz al-Asad's patronage, a celebration was held today to lay the cornerstone of the regulatory dam in the Euphrates basin and of the main pumping station in the Maskanah basin. This celebration is one of many held on the 11th anniversary of the glorious corrective movement. President al-Asad deputized Prime Minister al-Kasm to attend the celebration.

Prime Minister al-Kasm delivered a speech at the celebration in which he said: O great sons of Ar-Raqqah and the Euphrates, it is a great honor for me to represent militant President Hafiz al-Asad, the party secretary general and president of the republic, on the glorious day of the revolution and the Ba'th.

We gather to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of this great dam at a time when our people and nation are passing through the most dangerous stages. At this critical time of a fierce colonialist and Zionist onslaught, we stand against any defeatism or capitulation and against all agents. Agents come and go, but only the Arab nation will last.

Brothers, U.S. imperialists thought they could impose their schemes and plots on Arab Syria. They thought that if they move their rapid or slow forces, Syria, which has built a great army and struggled against the Zionist entity's plots, would forget its martyrs, its blood shed for the sake of Palestine and the great October war. No. This people, who have offered much in order to keep Palestine Arab and independent, will not give way and will not accept any U.S. or Zionist plans. Our masses in Arab Syria and the masses of the entire Arab nation announce that there shall be no recognition, no reconciliation and no negotiations with Israel. This people will continue to struggle. This people will continue to raise their weapons in one hand while building the economy with the other.

You, brothers, are the soldiers of Syria. You, brothers who work on this good land, are the workers and the peasants. You constitute the backbone of the Ba'th revolution, which intends to establish a society of progress and socialism. Welcome, brothers. To you I convey greetings from your leader on this immortal day. I hope we'll have more celebrations. May the peace of God be with you.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL ON SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

JN180922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 18 Nov (SA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has expressed the concern of the party and the Syrian people over U.S. provocations and threats against the friendly Cuban republic.

This was in a solidarity cable Comrade al-Ahmar sent yesterday to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party strongly condemning U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy and continuous provocations and terrorism against the Cuban people and their pioneer revolution.

The assistant secretary general announced the party National Command's complete solidarity with the Cuban people and their struggle.

PEACE PARTISANS COUNCIL SUPPORTS CUBA

JN180711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The National Council of Peace Partisans in Syria has denounced U.S. imperialist threats and provocations against Cuba. A statement issued by the council today condemned the acts of aggression engineered by the U.S. administration against Cuba's security and sovereignty.

It proclaimed full solidarity with the Cuban people, party and revolutionary leadership, confident that the militant Cuban people, supported and backed by all peace-loving people in the world, will succeed in thwarting all aggressions and provocations masterminded by U.S. imperialism.

The statement added: These U.S. provocations and threats against Cuba come as the ferocity of the campaign of U.S. imperialism and its ally, Israel, is escalating against the Arab homeland, where the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement has been concluded and where the forces of the United States and its agents in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are conducting joint military maneuvers to escalate the aggression, threaten and intimidate the forces of Arab steadfastness and liberation led by militant Syria, under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general and wise leader, Hafiz al-Asad, which is courageously repulsing these threats and schemes of aggression and plotting against the Arab nation.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS KHADDAM

JN171940 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at his office this evening the Saudi foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Talks centered on the Arab situation in general and bilateral relations. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Damascus at 1830 this evening.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER BRINGS HASSAN MESSAGE

Arrives 16 Nov

JN161837 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov (SANA) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived here this evening to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from King Hassan II. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Damascus; and members of the Moroccan Embassy staff. In an arrival statement, Boucetta expressed his happiness at visiting Syria and said: I came to Syria to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from King Hassan II dealing with the Arab summit conference due to be held in Fes later this month.

Invitation to Summit

JN171317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1100 today M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, who conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hassan II, including an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad to attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

Boucetta Departure

JN171659 Damascus DomesticService in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Damascus at 1630 today following a 2-day visit to the country, during which he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Among those who saw the minister off at Damascus International Airport was 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH PLO, ALGERIAN OFFICIALS

JN171035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry in Damascus between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Algerian FLN. The discussions dealt with the current situation in the Arab region.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY

JN171525 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 17 Nov (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad received Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's envoy, this afternoon.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adli, minister of state for presidential affairs; and 'Abd al-Qadir ben Qasin, Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

The Algerian envoy briefed President al-Asad on the contacts held with the Lebanese sides on the possibility of achieving Lebanesese accord. Talks also dealt with the general situation in the Arab region.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR EMERGENCY MEETING IN ADEN

JN171741 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus for Aden today to attend the emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries. Ash-Shar' is accompanied by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur.

Abdelhamid Mehri, Algerian FLN Central Committee member, left on the same plane for aden for the same purpose.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEETS, ELECTS LEADERSHIP

JN161346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] At 1000 today the People's Assembly held the first meeting in its first ordinary session for the third legislative term.

A secret ballot was held to elect the People's Assembly office members. Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi was elected speaker of the People's Assembly by an overwhelming majority. He won 191 votes out of 194, the total number of present members.

In another secret ballot Dr 'Ali Rida was elected deputy speaker by 184 votes. Nazim Qaddur and Munif Shahlah were elected secretaries and Yasin Qudabashi and Ghassan Rajab were elected controllers.

The session was adjourned until 1500 today.

COMMENT ON SAUDI DENIAL OF REMARKS AT UN

TA171041 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] It is thought in Jerusalem that Riyadh's vigorous denial of the remarks made by its UN representative [on the eight-point plan] came in the wake of Israel's assertion that it is ready to conduct negotiations with Saudi Arabia without prior conditions.

It is believed that precisely the moderate tone of the Isreali reaction to the remarks of the UN envoy, and Israel's expression of readiness to conduct direct negotiations with Saudi Arabia, led to Riyadh's denial, which reveals unequivocally Saudi Arabia's true policy.

BEGIN REVEALS CONGRESSIONAL MEMO TO REAGAN

TA171145 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday revealed to the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that a large group of members of Congress are now preparing a memorandum they intend to send to President Reagan. They will caution that if Israel is forced to cede Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, this will endanger the country's security and the peace of the Middle East.

The senators and congressmen will therefore ask President Reagan not to pressure Israel to yield territories -- so as not to create a situation of security and political hardship.

Mr Begin told the committee that only a few days ago he had been informed that the senators and congressmen were now initiating the sending of this message to Reagan. Political circles in Washington believe that such a message, from influential senators and important congressmen, will have considerable weight in the eyes of the White House and among public opinion.

The prime minister's revelation about the move being planned by the senators and congressmen on the issue of the territories caused no little surprise among the committee members.

RADIO REPORTS BEGIN-LEWIS CONVERSATION

TA171130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] [Announcer] We will now go over to our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer. I understand that the meeting at the prime minister's office between Prime Minister Begin and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis has ended. In sum, Israel views with gravity the continued cease-fire violations by the terrorists in southern Lebanon. At whose initiative was today's meeting held?

[Schiffer] Yes, the meeting between the prime minister and Ambassador Lewis was held at the ambassador's request. Menahem Begin spoke yesterday and this morning with the ambassador and that is how this meeting came about. The prime minister's spokesman, Uri Porat, agreed to say after the meeting that current matters in relations between the two countries were discussed, no messages were received and no warnings were conveyed.

What, then, did the two talk about? Perhaps about the strategic cooperation between the two countries. The issue of Lebanon came up in the talk, but not as a central subject. It must be said that Israel takes a grave view of the continued violations of the cease-fire in Lebanon by the terrorists. This has been conveyed to the United States. The United States is concerned that Israel may operate against the terrorists in Lebanon and it is asking Israel to continue to show restraint.

In the meantime, as is known, U.S. mediator Philip Habib has postponed his visit to the region until mid-December, after the Arab summit meeting in Fes and he is perhaps waiting for Saudi Arabia to get its plan for a settlement in Lebanon adopted there -- which will help him.

What is clear -- and the prime minister and other Israeli figures have apparently made this clear -- is that Israel's patience will not be indefinite because the U.S. mediation has produced no results at all. The Syrian missiles are positioned in southern Lebanon and the terrorists are continuing to deploy and equip themselves. Israeli officials have informed the United States of 37 incidents in which the terrorists have violated the cease-fire.

Further Details

TA171513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister told the U.S. ambassador that Israel wants the cease-fire along the Lebanese border to continue without a time limit and added that to the best of his knowledge the differences between Major Haddad and UNIFIL have been settled and the terrorists are violating the cease-fire. Menahem Begin also asked Ambassador Lewis when mediator Philip Habib would return to the area to continue his efforts to remove the Syrian missiles from Lebanese Al-Biqa'. The ambassador replied that Mr Habib will probably return after the Arab countries' summit in Fes next month.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that the prime minister also said during the conversation that Israel is interested in concluding the autonomy talks by the end of the year, or even later. However, even though it wants to bring about progress in the talks, the date of April 1982 has no significance as far as Israel is concerned in regard to ending the autonomy deliberations.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS DETAILS OF NAVON-MUBARAK TALKS

TA170947 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent in Egypt Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told President Yitzhaq Navon that the Arab countries that object to the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel must accept the peace treaty and that Egypt has no intention of violating the agreements and treaties it signed at Camp David even after the pullback from the Sinai is completed in April 1982. Mubarak emphasized that Egypt is the largest Arab state and that after it had signed a peace agreement with Israel, one can assume that sooner or later the other Arab countries will also follow suit.

The meeting between the two presidents took place at the Al-'Urubah Palace in Cairo and lasted about an hour. The entire conversation was conducted in Arabic. It was attended by Israeli ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sason, Egypt's ambassador in Israel, Sa'd Murtada, and Egyptian Industry Minister Taha Zaki. It has been learned that the meeting between Mubarak and Navon was very cordial. They discussed the autonomy negotiations, the two countries' commitment to the Camp David accords and the Middle East situation before the summit meeting of the Arab countries in Fes, Morocco.

President Mubarak expressed his conviction that despite the difficulties that have recently emerged in the autonomy talks it will be possible, with mutual efforts, to overcome the differences and continue the peace process. At the beginning of the talk, President Mubarak recalled how the late President Anwar as-Sadat had first informed him of his intention to visit Israel in 1977 and how As-Sadat had shared with Mubarak his doubts.

President Navon invited President Mubarak to visit Israel, and at the end of the meeting, the latter told reporters, "Do not worry, I will visit Israel," but he did not specify a date.

After his meeting with President Mubarak, President Navon told Israeli reporters that contrary to earlier evaluations he had heard in Israel that Mubarak is a closed, introverted person, he found him to be open, cordial and frank. According to Navon, one should listen to the remarks Mubarak makes before his people in Arabic and not judge by statements he made in interviews with the New York TIMES. "What this leader tells his people in their own tongue is the truth." President Navon emphasized.

Navon Returns

TA171713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon returned this afternoon from a condolence visit to Egypt at the end of the morning period for Anwar as-Sadat. President Navon also met with Husni Mubarak, and it was reported that the latter has accepted the invitation to visit Israel. No date has yet been set.

The Egyptian president again told Yitzhaq Navon that Cairo is determined to pursue the peace process.

SINAI FORCE CHIEFS ARRIVE FOR VISIT, MEETINGS

TA171053 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The heads of the multinational force which will be deployed in Sinai by 20 March 1982 arrived last night for a first visit to Israel and for a series of meetings and visits to the sites at which the Sinai force will establish its major bases.

The director general of the multinational force, Mr Leaman Hunt, and its commander, General Fredrik Bull-Hansen, arrived from Egypt, where they met with Foreign Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Tomorrow they will tour the construction sites of the two main camps -- one at the Etam airfield and the other south of Na'ama, in the Sharm ash-Shaykh area.

Shamir-Hunt Meeting

TA171245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The man who will head the multinational force in Sinai says European contingents could play an important operational role, although the force could also manage without them. Here is our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami.

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] The force civilian director, American [Leaman] Ray Hunt, and its military commander, Norwegian General Bull-Hansen, met Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning to tell him how establishment of the force is going. The multinational force will come into operation on April 25th, after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai; but the plan is to have it assembled in Sinai by March 20th. It will comprise three infantry battalions, air and naval units, civilian observers, logistics and administrative staff. The United States, Fiji, Colombia and Uruguay are already committed to send contingents. Australia, New Zealand and Canada are considering doing so, and European countries are now agonizing over their participation.

Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have all said they want to participate, but have made it clear they would prefer to do it on their terms. Israel has said it will not accept Europeans unless it is clearly understood they are taking part under the terms of the Camp David accords. The European countries are now trying to draft a statement of participation which will be acceptable to Israel.

Both Ray Hunt and General Bull-Hansen said this morning that the technical capabilities of European contingents could be particularly important to the force, specifically in the air, sea and signals units. But, said Mr Hunt, if the Europeans did not participate, the Sinai force would still be able to carry out all its duties, supervising the military aspects of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

[Hunt] Well, obviously, we hope that those countries where discussions are taking place will provide those (?final) elements that I spoke to a moment ago, that is, the air and naval and the signals activities. But we have not reached the point where we are carrying out direct discussions with any country as to what it might be able to do or might not be able to do.

[Ben-'Ami] Would they also have a particular role to play that you might find it difficult to get carried out without European participation?

[Hunt] It would be more difficult, but it could be done.

[Ben-'Ami] For now, the immedite problems are pressing ahead with construction of the facilities and infrastructure for the force, which will number up to 3,000 men. It will have two main bases: at Etam in the north, and at Sharm ash-Shaykh. The initial cost of establishing and operating the force will be $225 million during its first year, with the United States covering 60 percent and Egypt and Israel 20 percent each. Then an estimated annual cost of $100 million after that, with the U.S., Israel and Egypt each contributing a third of the annual figure. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SINAI FORCE

TA181044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Nov 81

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT says the United States is trying to solve the problems in our region by revealing to the world secrets it does not have and concealing from the world its empty thoughts. This is what the United States is doing also with regard to the Sinai multinational force. Washington whispers in Israel's ears that it has managed to convince the four EEC countries to join the multinational force on the basis of the Camp David agreements. On the other hand, it whispers in these governments' ears that after joining the force they will be able to state in their parliaments that they continue to uphold the Venice declaration.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS EGYPTIAN-IRAQI ARMS DEAL

TA171001 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] Egypt is conducting negotiations with Iraq on the sale of Russian-made tanks and Katyushas for the Iraqi army. A previous deal for the sale of ammunition to the Iraqis has already been implemented.

The negotiations between the two countries are proceeding despite the fact that they do not have diplomatic relations. The previous deal, which included artillery ammunition, was arranged through the mediation of Oman and with U.S. knowledge. The present deal is a larger one, including, among other items, Russian-made tanks and Katyushas, some of which are manufactured in Egypt. The Egyptians are now receiving advanced U.S. tanks are thus able to sell some of their Russian-made tanks.

IDF RADIO HADDAD-UNIFIL TENSION ESCALATION

TA171627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Following is a report by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horovitz:

Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon twice in the last 24 hours blew up the water pipeline supplying UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah. This was reported a short while ago by the UNIFIL spokesman. Meqorot Company employees repaired the pipe some hours after it had been blown up the first time, but Haddad's men again damaged the water supply system, leaving hundreds of UN soldiers stationed mainly in the western sector of southern Lebanon without water. Efforts are currently underway to repair the pipeline. This incident between Haddad's forces and UNIFIL is the gravest in recent weeks. Haddad is accusing UNIFIL of collaboration with the terrorists. In a broadcast on the Voice of Hope radio station, he claims that UNIFIL is not preventing terrorists from crossing into southern Lebanon for purposes of sabotage.

It has been reported meanwhile that hundreds of UN soldiers were unable to reach, for the second day in succession, their bases in southern Lebanon via Lebanese border crossings, because Haddad will not permit their entry into his territory. A report reaching us a few minutes ago says that Haddad has been preventing, in the last few hours, crossings of UN vehicles from the An-Naqurah area to Beirut by way of the coastal highway.

UNIFIL Meets IDF Official

TA171941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami]

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Gen Emmanual Erskine, former UNIFIL commander and UN Secretary General Waldheim's personal representative here met with Israel's deputy chief of staff, Gen Yequti'el Adam, to ask for Israeli help in overcoming the problems with the militiamen. General Erskine told me that General Adam said Israel would do all it could.

UNIFIL's current commander, Gen William Callaghan, reportedly met in Jerusalem today with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis to discuss the overall situation in southern Lebanon. However, I have been unable to get firm confirmation of that meeting.

UNIFIL Position Threatened

TA172025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Tension is increasing in southern Lebanon between militiamen and UNIFIL. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that about 1 hour ago Haddad's men notified a UNIFIL unit positioned near Hula village in the eastern sector that if it does not vacate its position by tonight, it will be attacked by militia troops. The UNIFIL spokesman reacted by saying his troops will not abandon their positions and will respond with force to any attack.

Our correspondent also reports that the water supply to the UN headquarters at An-Naqurah has not yet resumed and UN personnel there are collecting rainwater in helmets for drinking and washing.

Radio Reports 18 Nov

TA180540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] UN soldiers in southern Lebanon last night laid seige to Christian militia armored car carrying 18 soldiers. The militia soldiers tried to enter the village of At-Tiri to take control of UN observation posts there. Major Haddad's men claim that UNIFIL is keeping supplies from reaching friends in the armored car. The UN soldiers say they gave the soldiers food and water.

In the UN command in An-Naqurah, UNIFIL soldiers are using rainwater collected in helmets. Yesterday Haddad's men blew up the water pipe and blocked roads leading to the UN command.

Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, reports that UNIFIL officers this morning too expressed concern about the deterioration in the situation and asked Israel to take action to calm spirits.

Our correspondent, Alan Ben-'Ami, reports that UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan yesterday met with U.S. Ambasssdor to Israel Samuel Lewis and talked with him about southern Lebanon.

Gen Emmanuel Erskine, the UN secretary general's representative, asked the deputy chief of staff to have Israel bring its influence to bear in southern Lebanon so that calm can be achieved between the militiamen and the UN soldiers.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. URGES RESTRAINT IN LEBANON

TA171137 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Uzi Benziman and 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] In the past few days the U.S. administration has repeatedly sent messages to Israel urging it to prevent a flareup in southern Lebanon. The U.S. messages, which reflect comments made by senior Reagan administration officials, express recognition of the Israeli contention regarding the strengthening of the terrorists in southern Lebanon and their threatening deployment. At the same time, Washington is advising Israel that flareup in Lebanon is liable to lead to an all-out war in the region. The U.S. messages are arriving against the background of increasing tension in southern Lebanon. Israel is aware that the U.S. administration recognizes the weakness of the case it is making to Israel, because Washington has thus far failed to fulfill its promise to get the Syrian missiles in Lebanon withdrawn.

Israel also knows that the postponement of Philip Habib's return to the region is due not to technical problems, but to the fact that the administration realizes that he has no prospect of achieving a peaceful resolution of the missile issue in Lebanon.

The United States is using the negotiations on strategic cooperation with Israel as a means to obtain Israeli restraint in the face of the terrorists' provocations against Haddad's forces. The cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon explicitly included Haddad's units as an element against which the terrorists would not be able to act militarily. The strategic negotiations between Israel and the United States are due to be concluded at the end of this month in the course of talks that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will hold in Washington.

U.S. Warned on Hostilities

TA171141 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel is insisting that the United States take immediate action to halt the deterioration in southern Lebanon, and it has warned Washington about the possibility of hostilities resuming on the northern bordes.

Israel is cautioning that the cease-fire arrangements in the north are collapsing and that it will not be able to acquiesce indefinitely in the terrorists' consistent violations of the agreement.

In the past few days the United States has asked Israel not to exacerbate the situation, for fear of a general flareup in the region. In its messages to Israel the United States has expressed its concern over the situation in southern Lebanon, thus in fact verifying Israel's contentions about the terrorists' operational deployment and their acquisition of advanced arms. The U.S. administration has informed Israel that mediator Philip Habib has postponed his visit to the region and will be arriving at a later date.

Jerusalem views with concern the postponement of Habib's visit, which was to have taken place at this time.

A political source in Jerusalem said this morning: "The meaning of this step is the failure of the American mediation effort. Israel has informed the United States that it will not acquiesce in the presence of the Syrian missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area, or in the presence of terrorists along its northern border threatening the security of the northern settlements."

Israel has informed the United States that it will not acquiesce to a situation similar to last July, when the terrorists shelled northern settlements in Israel.

Morning Press

TA180725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] The National Religious Party's HATZOFE writes first about the escalation in south Lebanon. The paper says it is not enough for the United States to preach to Israel to be restrained, the Americans should do something to restrain the other side. The mission of Philip Habib keeps being postponed. Time is running out, says HATZOFE. The ball is in the American court.

In the second editorial on Judaea and Samaria, the paper says the new liberal policy in the territories should not be taken as tolerance of terror. The new rash of demonstrations and Molotov cocktails is a deliberate provocation by the terrorists. Firmness must be combined with liberality, says HATZOFE, the carrot and the stick.

The two labor papers, the Histadrut's DAVAR and left-wing MAPAM's 'AL HAMISHMAR, also write about the territories, suggesting that a solution can only be political.

DAVAR welcomes the return of exiled West Bank leaders but warns Israel should not expect too much of them. The new leadership is more extreme.

'AL HAMISHMAR says coexistence is impossible on the basis of continuing occupation of the territories by Israel.

TUNISIA SUPPLIES HELICOPTERS TO TERRORISTS

TA181001 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] Tunisia has recently transferred four U.S.-made Bell-206 helicopters to the terrorists in Lebanon. It seems that those helicopters have been given to Fatah. The helicopter is capable of carrying 12 troops.

For some time now the terrorists have been making efforts to obtain helicopters and other aircraft that could serve them in complex operations and deep penetrations into Israeli territory. It is not clear whether those helicopters had been purchased by Tunisia from the United States or from the Italian plant licensed to manufacture them.

The IDF is also in possession of Bell-206's and it is considered a reliable aircraft. It was activated many times in manhunts for terrorists, in special operations and during the Yom Kippur War.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES CLOSE JUDAEA VILLAGE

TA171159 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1140 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Hebron, 17 Nov -- The military authorities have closed the village of Surif in the Bethlehem district and imposed a kind of a curfew on the village after village residents yesterday attacked workers of the Jewish National Fund [JNF] who came to work on lands which the residents suspect Israel wants to expropriate.

The residents also called for a protest rally on these lands.

Following (?warnings), the military authorities summoned the village mukhtars and held them in their offices for long hours.

Today an IDF force arrived at the village and is not allowing outsiders to get into the village, nor villagers to leave it. All the villagers were ordered to remain indoors.

WEST BANK ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT DETAILS

TA171231 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1150 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Ramallah, 17 Nov -- The chairman of the Rural Association of the Ramallah district, Yusuf al-Khatib, around 60, was transferred to the Jerusalem Hadassah hospital for continued treatment after he was severely wounded in an assassination attempt perpetrated against him near the village of 'Ayn 'Arik at the Baytuniya intersection. His son, Qasim, was killed instantly. Terrorists prepared an ambush for them on the curve of the road and opened fire at their car while they were making their way from the village of Bil'in, where they live, to the offices of the Rural Association in Ramallah. Yusuf al-Khatib was first taken to the Ramallah hospital and from there to Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem. He was wounded in the head by two pieces of shrapnel.

The PLO had sharply attacked Yusuf al-Khatib for setting up the farmers association which the PLO interpreted as the establishment of a pro-Israeli organization which would act to restrict the influence of the pro-PLO Ramallah municipality.

Yusuf al-Khatib is a very energetic activist in the rural sector in the Ramallah district and he heads many agricultural associations such as the association for granting loans to farmers and the association for the marketing of olive oil. He is also a member of the Federation of the Agricultural Cooperative Associations located in Amman. However, Jordan was also concerned about the establishment of the farmers' association which Al-Khatib heads.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. CONSULATE

TA161949 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 16 Nov -- Several dozen American Jewish students this evening staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem to protest the anti-Israeli policy which President Reagan has, they say, adopted recently. The demonstration was organized by a body called "young Jews who care," most of whose activists are from the Tehiya and Kakh movements.

One of the movement's leaders, Moshe Robinson, told an ITIM reporter that the demonstration was being held to protest the erosion in U.S. policy toward Israel which, he said, was expressed in the AWACS deal, in support for the Saudi plan and in an improving attitude toward the PLO. Among the demonstrators there were also some activists in the World Union of Jewish Students, as well as the chairman of the Israeli Students' Union, Tzahi Hanegbi, who urged that there be no surrender to the Arab oil states' pressure. The demonstration was held by permit and it broke up peacefully.

MOI URGES 'IMMEDIATE' DISPATCH OF CHAD FORCES

LD171810 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has sent a message to the presidents of Nigeria, Guinea, Zaire, Togo, Benin and Senegal, requesting them to dispatch the proposed pan-African peacekeeping force into Chad immediately.

In the message to the six heads of state, President Moi appealed to them to make immediate arrangements to dispatch the contingent of troops from their countries to Chad. The president said that he is convinced that such action on their part will finally contribute to peace, stability and progress in Chad.

Postpones Kinshasa Meeting

EA171926 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has said that his attention had been drawn to conflicting international press statements regarding the situation in Chad, particularly the OAU peacekeeping force for Chad.

President Moi has said in a statement that he feels it is necessary to clarify the situation on the matter for the benefit of all. He recalled that the summit of heads of state of the OAU meeting in Nairobi in June this year adopted the report of the heads of state who had been mandated to deal with the Chadian situation under the chairmanship of the Nigerian head of state.

He further said that following developments in Chad he directed his minister for foreign affairs to hold a meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, with foreign ministers of the African countries which had offered to contribute troops or offer logistic supply to the peacekeeping force for Chad. He said the Lagos meeting examined the issue of sending the force to Chad and recommended that a team of 14 senior army officers be dispatched to Chad as an advance team to take stock of the personnel requirements and force deployment with Chad.

The statement said that each representative of the advance team was to report back to his head of state in order to enable him to work out the country's requirements in this exercise.

The foreign minister further recommended that a meeting of heads of state offering troops, including Gabon, be held in Kinshasa on Friday of this week under the chairmanship of President Moi to approve the report of the military advance team to Chad and formalize arrangements for the dispatch of the force to Chad.

President Moi said that he had been briefed by his foreign minister regarding the Lagos meeting and that after examining all the issues involved he formed the opinion that the holding of the meeting in Kinshasa on Friday would not be practicable since all such reports and documents will not have been finalized to enable them to conduct a meaningful dialogue.

He pointed out that since the situation in Chad is very critical, swift action is urgently required. He said that the pan-African peacekeeping force has to be dispatched to Chad without any further delay.

According to the Lagos accord, details have already been worked out and foreign ministers of the states contributing the troops have already laid the basic groundwork necessary for the operation.

Therefore, considering the urgency of the matter and the critical situation in Chad the proposed summit meeting scheduled in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 20 November is not essential to the dispatching of troops to Chad, the statement said. It said the troops should move in as soon as possible to arrest the situation.

The statement concluded by saying that President Moi has, therefore, directed that the Kinshasa meeting be postponed to a later date to be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

FRONTLINE MINISTERS AFFIRM NAMIBIA, ANGOLA STANDS

EA180558 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- Foreign ministers of frontline states have reaffirmed their stand that Namibia should be independent by 1982.

The affirmation was made yesterday at the end of the 1-day ministerial meeting of front-line foreign ministers, including Kenya and Nigeria.

Speaking after the meeting, Tanzania's acting foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa, said the ministers expressed their concern and determination for the right of the people of Namibia to work out their own constitution and elect the government of their choice.

The 1-day meeting also reached a common stand that only Resolution 435, adopted by the United Nations, could be the basis for solving the Namibian problem.

The meeting also expressed grave concern over the continued incursions into Angola by South African forces. It called upon the international community to help Angola in the reconstruction of its economy devastated by racist South Africa.

LIBYA

JANA EDITOR COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION RUMORS

LD180852 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution last night, Tuesday, received Turkish Deputy Premier Turgot Ozal.

The leader also last night received Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, the private envoy of Yemeni President 'Ali Abdallah Salih.

JANA's political editor has commented on the tendentious and venomous reports leaked by the American intelligence organs through some Western news agencies and information media, who practice spreading misleading information, in an ill-intentioned attempt to spread confusion and to deepen evil designs which have nurtured in the feverish brains of the bunch which governs the White House, and spread tendentious, rancorous and misleading rumors, the gist of which is that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was subjected yesterday to an assassination attempt, according to the claims of the American administration and the Western information media.

The political editor says that such rumors which were cunningly spread and which were produced by a rancorous and evil spirit had been received in Tripoli with laughter, mockery and derision. They are considered to be a perfect example of the fact that those who rule America have the mentality of infants and act according to their sick dreams and behavior which are governed by the desire for crime and bloodthirstiness.

Faced with this simple inhuman thinking which characterizes American plicy, one cannot help but die laughing and mocking the mentality which governs the "White House and which is bent on expressing the bankrupt American policy through accusations and lies -- the latest of which have just appeared on the international arena.

The cheap American intrigue is not new to the Libyan Arab people who, together with all the peoples who are hostile to American policy, every day witness evidence proving American intrigue and insolent attitudes which are being carried out along evil paths by despicable people who are without any taste and who are spreading American infamy with the lowest means and ugliest methods.

Official's Denial to AFP

NC171841 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- A Libyan official today implicitly denied rumors circulating in Western capitals to the effect that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had been assassinated.

"The situation is perfectly stable throughout Libya and nothing abnormal has happened," the official of the Foreign Information Bureau in Tripoli contacted by telephone from Paris added.

Asked about the rumors, the official said, "Nothing surprises us because we are used to baseless rumours put out periodically against Libya by international imperialism."

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD181026 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tripoli/Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- The Libyan head of state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received Juergen Moellemann, foreign and security policy spokesman of the FDP Parliamentary Group, for a 2-hour discussion in Tripoli today. Moellemann's office in Bonn announced that during the meeting the topics discussed included Middle East settlement efforts and German -- Libyan relations.

AL-QADHDHAFI WARNS KHALID OF ZIONIST PLANS

LD171444 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution has sent a message to King Khalid with copies to other Arab kings and presidents, calling for a more profound understanding of the imminent dangers to the Arab nation in light of the fact that the Zionist enemy is diligently and cunningly working to implement its aggressive plan for the establishment of a Zionist state stretching from the Euphrates to the Nile and from Jerusalem to Mecca and Al-Madinah.

The leader has drawn attention to the fact that the Zionist enemy's plan seeks in time to make the northern part of Saudi Arabia and the western part of Iraq -- the region of the joint Saudi-Iraqi-Jordanian border -- a no man's land and that the Jewish heavy stick which subjugated southern Lebanon next plans to sweep over east of the Jordan.

In his message, the leader made it clear that the security and existence of the Arab nation are effectively exposed to Israeli danger. This is the basic issue which should be studied and debated at the forthcoming Arab summit conference. Unless pan-Arab efforts are devoted to confronting this issue, the Arab summit will then be meaningless and it will be treachery to participate in it.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS U.S. OIL BOYCOTT THREAT

LD181038 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0943 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 18 Nov (KUNA) -- Libya said today that the U.S. threats to halve imports of Libyan oil is an American attempt to undermine stability in Libya. It stressed that the suspension by the American company Exxon, one of the major world oil companies, of its activities in Libya will not affect the production of Libyan oil.

An official statement by the Libyan Government says the U.S. declaration that it is considering imposing a boycott on its imports of Libyan oil "is part of the American endeavors to destabilize Jamahiriyah."

On the other hand, the chairman of the National Libyan Oil Company, Wahid Umar [name indistinct], said the withdrawal of the American oil company, Exxon, is not unexpected. He said: "Naturally, it is sad to lose a partner of 25 years standing. However, in the oil industry, one party withdraws and 10 others come knocking at the door." He added that the withdrawal is "politically prompted" and that other oil companies are resisting such pressures.

The president of OPEC, Marc N'guema, who is on an official visit to Tripoli, said that no oil company must be able to feel that it is able to threaten a member country of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which implements the decisions of the organization.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES

PM171113 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Maurice Delarue dispatch]

[Text] Tunis -- "Our airspace is constantly violated, our borders are easily crossed and our coasts are not protected," the Tunisian prime minister stated on Wednesday, 11 November, when he received around 100 people taking part in the congress of the international union of French-language journalists in Tunis. Mzali was explaining the recent visit by an American delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense West. Tunisia has deliberately devoted most of its resources to education but "we are in a world in which there are many wolves." Tunisia, therefore, needs -- as it realized after the Gafsa affair -- a minimum of defense means, which imposes a crushing burden on it. After signing contracts with France, Tunisia is essentially negotiating the purchase of military equipment from the United States.

Questioned on his position in the current phase of the Near East conflict, Mzali first pointed out that President Bourguiba was the first Arab head of state to advocate, back in 1965, the establishment of two states, one Jewish and the other Arab, in former Palestine, which at the time had led to his "being regarded as a traitor to the Arab cause."

"Some irreversible events have taken place," the prime minister continued, "like the separate peace signed by As-Sadat and Begin, which greatly weakened the Arab position.... We have now been presented with Prince Fahd's Saudi plan -- a relevant and promising viewpoint which will be even stronger if it is accepted by the forthcoming Arab summit in Fes. I hope that the Fahd plan will be adopted by consensus in its present or an amended form. It will then be a platform for negotiations or talks." This assessment is the same as that made by President Mitterrand who said after his trip to Saudi Arabia that the Fahd plan was not being presented as a take-it-or-leave-it option but as a "basis for discussion."

Mzali said he thinks France has a "fairly preferential role" to play, owing to its friendship in both camps, and can "make a positive contribution on its own or within the European Ten."

Finally, Mzali expressed the view that the rise of religious fundamentalism is a world phenomenon resulting from the failure of ideologies and from the crisis. In Tunisia, he said, this has been aggravated by "10 years of pseudoromantic socialism, a feverish move toward a cooperative system and a stifling system which has left young people confused." The prime minister "criticizes himself" with regard to this crisis.

As for the future, if the present regime "manages to be a model for our children... dialogue (with young people) may be resumed, provided we succeed in winning the development battle, in other words, in creating 50,000 to 60,000 jobs each year."

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN-LIBYAN-PDRY TALKS END 17 NOV

EA171622 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have strongly condemned the arrogance of power and show of force which U.S. imperialism is displaying in the current military maneuvers in this part of the African region. This was disclosed by the Ethiopian foreign minister, Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, at the closing session of a 2-day emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries in Addis Ababa.

Comrade Dr Feleke said the three countries had signed a joint statement expressing their commitment to peace and determination to resist aggression and provocation. The joint statement, which will be released simultaneously tomorrow in the capitals of the three countries, was signed by Comrade Dr Feleke; the PDRY foreign minister, Comrade Salim Muhammad; and the secretary of the People's Committee of the Peoples Foreign Liaison Bureau of Libya, Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

Comrade Dr Feleke said that the joint statement calls on the peoples of the three countries to be vigilant and on the international community to be aware of the problem and join hands for peace and for progress. Comrade Salim Muhammad and Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi left Addis Ababa for home this afternoon.

Report on Feleke Statement

NC171342 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen ended a two-day emergency session here today after affirming their "inherent right to stand together" in the face of the alleged threat to their countries from the United States-led military manoeuvres, codenamed Bright Star, which began in Egypt on Saturday.

The meeting decided the three countries would be "alert and vigilant" in response to the "direct aggression" against them, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis said in a closing statement.

Colonel Feleke, who chaired the meeting, regretted that Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia, partners with the United States in the month-long exercises, had "succumbed to the call of American imperialism to work out this direct aggression" not only [words indistinct] as well. In his statement Colonel Feleke referred to the countries concerned as "surrogates" of the United States.

In the name of the tripartite pact members the Ethiopian foreign minister called upon the international community "to join hands with us to stand against this dangerous situation."

He said the meeting had concluded its deliberations "with complete understanding," but he told a news conference immediately afterwards that the results would only be released tomorrow in a joint declaration that the three ministers signed today.

The meeting had also been "satisfied that we have the support of socialist countries and peace-loving forces," he added.

Asked to be specific about this support, Colonel Feleke said their backing was for peace, progress and development and against aggression and subversion.

Colonel Feleke was also asked whether the process of reconciliation and regional cooperation started last year between Kenya, Djibouti, Ehtiopia and the Sudan would not be retarded by the latest developments. He replied: "That process was retarded by American imperialism".

Colonel Feleke stressed that the countries of the area including Libya and South Yemen, wanted to have regional cooperation and wanted to be left alone to concentrate on their social and economic development.

"But direct interference hampers development" as "imperialists" were determined to perpetuate exploitation, Colonel Feleke said.

He condemned the "global character" of "imperialist-instigated" manoeuveres in Africa, Latin America and Asia, and declared "complete solidarity" with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada in the face of U.S. policy in the region.

But the prospect fo Ethiopia severing diplomatic ties with the United States, which was raised by the strong wording of a diplomatic note to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the weekend, appeared unlikely at the end of the meeting, in the view of observers.

Observers were still speculating today as to what Colonel Feleke meant when he said in his closing statement that the three countries "cannot submit under these provocations" and would "tackle the matter with seriousness".

ERITREAN FRONT: REGIME PLANS TO USE NERVE GAS

NC171850 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The separatist Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) alleged today that the Ethiopian Government was planning to use nerve gas in a planned large-scale offensive against rebels in Eritrea.

An EPLF official here said the decision to use nerve gas was taken at a meeting in Keren, Eritrea, earlier this month of the Ethiopian defence minister, the military commanders of the northern region and members of the ruling Dergue.

The official said that Ethiopia had wanted to use gas two years ago, following the failure of five offensives against the guerrillas, but had been restrained by international opinion.

In an effort to foil the forthcoming offensive, the Eritrean People's Liberation Army (EPLA) had launched an attack in the Barka region of northwest Eritrea, "scoring brilliant victories by sustaining heavy losses upon enemy troops and dispersing them in disarray."

The EPLF called upon "all liberation, justice and peace loving peoples, governments, humanitarian organizations and individuals" to "raise their voices and express their opposition and condemnation to the use of the nerve gas in Eritrea, to extend their friendly hands and give all necessary material assistance to the EPLF and send their representatives to Eritrea to witness the fascistic acts of the Dergue."

CAMEROON

PRC'S GONG DAFEI RECEIVED BY PRIME MINISTER

AB171123 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Gong Dafei, the Chinese vice-foreign minister, who has been visiting our country since last week, was received in audience this afternoon by Paul Biya, the prime minister. Speaking to Germain Mbarga, Gong Dafei said that his visit bore on the cooperation between China and Cameroon.

[Begin recording in Chinese fading into French translation] The purpose of my visit to Cameroon is mainly to exchange views with my Cameroonian counterpart in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on issues of interest to our two parties. It also gives me the opportunity to draw inspiration from manifest realizations accomplished by the Cameroonian people under the leadership of His Excellency President Ahmadou Ahidjo in the different sectors of national construction. I pray that under the leadership of His Excellency President Ahmadou Ahidjo, the Cameroonian people overcome all fresh and different obstacles during the course of their national edification effort. I also seize this opportunity to address my cordial salutations to the brotherly people of Cameroon. [end recording]

CHAD

PRESIDENCY SAYS INTER-AFRICAN FORCE MUST FIGHT

AB171654 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 November (AFP) -- The presidency of the Republic of Chad on Tuesday officially stated that the inter-African neutral force must play an active role in Chad which implies its eventual participation in the current fighting in the east of the country between the Chadian regular forces and the troops of Hissein Habre's FAN. We expect that this force will fully accomplish Libya's former mission in Chad, the presidency stressed.

According to the presidency, this force cannot in any case be a buffer force between the various Chadian factions since it must simultaneously ensure the country's internal security and contribute to the training of Chad's Integrated National Army (ANI). This role for the neutral force was defined in conformity with the agreement between Chad and the OAU outside the Franco-African summit conference held on 3 and 4 November in Paris, the presidency explained.

Meanwhile, President Goukouni Oueddei on Tuesday had discussions with 18 officers from six African countries (Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Guinea and Zaire) which are to participate in the OAU's neutral force. The officers arrived in the Chadian capital on Monday to study the technical details of the establishment of this force in the country.

According to the leader of the delegation of 18 officers, Gen O.G. Ejiga of Nigeria, the OAU believes that Senegal and Nigeria may send their troops to Chad before the meeting of the heads of state of the member countries of the inter-African neutral force to be held on Thursday or Friday in Kinshasa. General Ejiga, however, added that this was a political decision which was unconnected with the mission of the 18 officers.

The Nigerian general explained that the number of the soldiers forming the neutral force, their nationalities and the decision to deploy them throughout the whole Chadian territory will be decided by the Kinshasa meeting. He pointed out that the only mission of the delegation of 18 officers -- who will leave Ndjamena on Tuesday evening -- is to settle in agreement with the Chadian authorities the details of the establishment of the neutral force.

The final decision belongs to the heads of state of the member countries of the neutral force to whom we will submit a report. This was a preliminary discussion with the Chadian authorities aimed at settling the technical problems, he added.

The African officers particularly asked President Goukouni whether the neutral force could go to the Aouzou Strip distict in northern Chad, a region rich in minerals and which Libya has been occupying since 1973. The head of state replied that the Chadian demand for Libya's withdrawal in accordance with the Lagos accords stipulated that the Libyan evacuation should be effective throughout the country by 31 December.

Gen O.G. Ejiga is also believed to have expressed the wish to visit the eastern part of Chad after the heads of state meeting in Kinshasa, Chadian military sources have indicated.

Moi Postponement Request

AB181023 Paris AFP in French 0952 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources said in Ndjamena on Wednesday that the Chadian authorities are surprised by the announcement of the request for the postponement of the meeting of heads of state of the countries which will form the inter-African neutral peace-keeping force, scheduled for Kinshasa on Friday, a meeting in which President Goukouni Oueddei was to have participated.

This meeting, the same source said, was to have made it possible to choose the countries which would form the neutral force, to determine the number of soldiers it would be made of, to set the dates for their arrival in Chad and to determine the conditions of their deployment in Chadian territory.

It is again recalled in the Chadian capital that the heads of state were expected to base their decisions on the report of the officers of six African countries, that is Zaire, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Kenya and Guinea, who met the Chadian president in Ndjamena on Tuesday before returning to Lagos.

The Chadian authorities finally point out that they have not been officially informed about this request for postponement made by the current chairman of the OAU, Kenyan head of state Daniel arap Moi.

SUNA: FAN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING IN CHAD

JN171756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, Nov 17 (SUNA) -- Command Council of the Chad Armed Forces of North (FAN) issued here last Sunday a communique in which it denounced the Libyan news agency for continuing to broadcasting lies aimed at deceiving national and international public opinion.

The communique said the latest lies of the Libyan news agency is what it announced about armed clashes in the town on Am Zoer between FAN troops and alliance elements.

According to the communique the town of Am Zoer joined the national forces by itself and without witnessing any armed clashes.

In its communique, the council called on Chad nationals who are keen of their country's interest to hasten in joining lines of the national forces as it has been done by the people of Iriba, Guereda, Adre and Am Zoer.

The council also affirmed its commitment not to carry out any military operations except for self defense in order to pave the way for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to find out a peaceful solution to the Chad problem pointing to the crucial and historical moments in which the country is passing. The council said those moments require the utmost rate of awareness and caution in order not to leave Chad be a prey to plots engineered against it.

OBSERVERS SAY RACE UNDERWAY FOR ABECHE

AB181208 Paris AFP in French 1105 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By Jean-Eules Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, 18 November (AFP) -- Observers in Yaounde on Wednesday believe that a race has now begun between head of state Goukouni Oueddei, supported by the OAU's neutral force, and Hissein Habre's rebel troops for the control of the town of Abeche in eastern Chad. The same observers stress that the OAU must rapidly establish a unit of the peace force at Abeche (25,000 inhabitants) if it wishes to effectively put an end to the offensives of Hissein Habre's FAN.

On the other hand, if the Chadian leader succeeds in taking control of the town, he will strengthen his position in that region of Chad and, after a relative eclipse due to Libyan presence, will regain his influence on the Chadian scene, it is said in Yaounde.

No one in the Cameroonian capital denies the fact that Hissein Habre's guerrillas now have the situation well in hand at Iriba, Guereda and Adre, three localities close to the Sudanese border. Various sources in Yaounde believe that it matters little that there has been fighting between the guerrillas and the forces which have remained loyal to Goukouni Oueddei or that the people have spontaneously rallied to Hissein Habre, as the FAN has affirmed. The facts are there: The former defense minister is occupying the place and now constitutes a source of major concern for the Chadian Government and the OAU, the same sources add.

Iriba, Guereda and Adre form a triangle of which Abeche, situated at about 700 kilometers east of Ndjamena, is the main stud, it is recalled in Yaounde. The territory between these four localities also constitutes a traditional stronghold of FAN.

Several thousand Libyan soldiers and a very large quantity of military equipment had been stationed for many months at Abeche until their recent evacution. It was from the Abeche garrison that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's troops had been repulsing the attacks of the FANN forces which were based on both sides of the Chadian-Sudanese border. But the Libyan Army has never been able to durably stop the harassing operations of Hissein Habre's 3,000 battle-tested soldiers who are well acquainted with the battleground, it is observed in the Cameroonian capital.

It is obviously not the elements of the still embryonic Integrated National Army nor even the units of the Revolutionary Democratic Committee of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl which can successfully replace the Libyan Army, it is added.

Mr Arap Moi, the Kenyan president and current chairman of the OAU, is well aware of it. Mr Moi decided on Tuesday to postpone the summit of heads of states participating in the neutral force in Chad, i.e. Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Zaire, which should have taken place in 48 hours time in Kinshasa.

Mr Moi said that the situation in Chad was critical and requested the immediate deployment of the peace-keeping force in Chad. In other words, the delays and quarrels are over. One must act quickly.

On his part, Goukouni Oueddei said that the neutral inter-African force must place in active role in Chad which implies the possible intervention of the force in the fighting against Hissein Habre's forces.

It remains to be seen whether the states belonging to the neutral force will really have the political determination to overcome Hissein Habre and his troops militarily thus saving President Goukouni Oueddei's position.

CHADIANS IN SUDAN SUPPORT LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL

JN151903 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) -- Chadian citizens living in Sudan had expressed their unreserved support to the recent resolution by the Chadian provencial government that called for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chadian territories including the natural wealth and mine rich strip of A'udhu.

A statement issued here Sunday by Chadian sheikhs (tribes leaders) severely attack on Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and accused him of trying to transform the country into an atheistical state.

The sheikhs said they met here last Friday with Chadian ambassador to Khartoum to discuss the latest political development in Chad and the local, regional and international impacts of these developments towards the Chadian cause.

The statement further called on the African head of states to exert the utmost efforts to realize security, peace and stability in Chad, through unification of Chadian people.

The statement stressed the imperativeness of pulling together to one table the whole Chadian different factions with the aim of putting an end to any commotion, insurrection or armed disputes.

The statement commended the African leaders who met recently in the French capital to discuss the Chadian problem whom Al-Qadhdhafi scoured from their homeland, and praised President Numayri for his continuous self-devoted effort to establish peace and stability in the neighbouring Chad.

MADAGASCAR

SECURITY FORCES ARREST 90 DURING 'INCIDENTS'

AB101625 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Ninety arrests were made by security forces during 2 days of incidents in the Malagasy capital on Sunday and Monday, Radio Madagascar indicated in its noon newscast on Tuesday.

The radio, however, did not specify the number of shops looted or burned down during the incident which began Sunday evening after a soccer match. It simply stated that the residents helped to neutralize the looters and imperialist agitators.

On Tuesday morning, the situation seemed to be calm in all eight areas of the city affected by the incident.

The daily MADAGASCAR MATIN publishes a frontpage photograph of organized gangs looting a shop and headlines it "This Must Stop." Radio Antananarivo, for its part, says the looters apparently wanted to aggravate the daily life difficulties of the people in order to discredit the revolution.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT OUTLINES SECURITY TASKS AT RALLY

EA071238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1230 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Speech by President Samora Machel at 5 November rally in Maputo's Independence Square -- live]

[Excerpts] We have pointed out the reasons behind the violation of our revolutionary legality. We have outlined the causes of this situation. It is, therefore, necessary to organize ourselves to overcome this situation. Why? With the purpose of exposing the elements infiltrated into our defense and security forces and correcting their wrong methods. What must be done to rectify mistakes?

First, it is necessary that all know, understand and carry out the tasks in every branch of our defense and security forces. Whoever doesn't know his task cannot carry it out. A structure which does not understand its task and the objectives of its task can be said to be an infiltrated structure. When these structures are unsure about their tasks, it is difficult for the people to exercise their vigilance and to detect the infiltrated elements. That is why we must study, know well and understand the tasks of the armed forces of Mozambique, the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique].

It is necessary to study and to understand the Constitution and the laws. The fundamental tasks of the armed forces of Mozambique are:

1. Defense of our national sovereignty.
2. Defense of the territorial integrity of our country and the inviolability of our frontiers.
3. Unshakable defense of national unity. Our armed forces are the highest expression of the unity of the Mozambique people.
4. Defense of the revolution and revolutionary gains; active and decisive participation in the building of socialism.

Our army is not an army for [word indistinct]. Our army is an army which engages in production and, above all, our army is the armed politicians and workers.

The tasks of the armed forces of Mozambique mean continued development of [words indistinct]. Our armed forces are an armed wing of the Frelimo and of the worker-peasant alliance. That is why they must permanently purge their ranks. They must be a model of the highest revolutionary morale. Officers must lead a simple life. An officer must constantly maintain contacts with the soldier, marching with him, living the same life and knowing his personal problems.

The tasks of the people's police of Mozambique are: to ensure [words indistinct]; to protect the citizens against criminals; to defend the climate of tranquillity and social [word indistinct]; to combat crime and delinquency; to combat prostitution, banditry, thieving and kidnapping; to combat murderers, traitors to the fatherland, rapists, drug traffickers, drug addicts and speculators. These are the criminals and antisocial elements whom police must arrest for trial. [words indistinct] and reeducated. [applause]

No one will be sent to a reeducation center without having been tried by a court. [applause]. Reeducation centers are [words indistinct] committed crimes.

The enemy is implementing a program to destroy our government and to destabilize our society and our structures. He uses all means at his disposal. It is, therefore, necessary that we organize ourselves well. The security body must be popular and not [passage indistinct].

A number of traitors, renegades, saboteurs, criminals and infiltrated elements have been detected and neutralized through the cooperation and vigilance of the people. People's vigilance has detected unbecoming behavior in our midst and passed information on it to the authorities. Vigilance is an attitude of passive militancy. It is a revolutionary and militant attitude. Vigilance doesn't mean distrust.

The enemy must be scared of our security organs, not the people. The people must know, understand and feel that security is there to defend them and our revolutionary gains. To this end, it is necessary that the work of people's security be carried out in close liaison with the party, mass democratic organizations and [words indistinct].

A member of the security forces must be a model in all ways [words indistinct] abuse: bullying or brutality by a member of the (?defense) and security forces must be severely punished. No member of the security forces is allowed to [words indistinct] the citizens. The work of the security forces is essentially [words indistinct]. Respect for the individual is obsolutely vital. We cannot allow brutality and insensitivity in this [word indistinct] and vital sector for the defense of our power and revolution. Our security must have deep roots among the masses so that it may be a people's security. A member of the security forces is foremost a political mobilizer, organizer and educator. [passage indistinct] The armed forces, the police and security are branches of the same tree. Each of these sectors has specific tasks [words indistinct].

The political and organizational offensive was mounted by our party to continue the reinforcement of the revolution, to consolidate and defend our revolutionary gains, to unmask and remove physical and ideological infiltration by the enemy, to fight indiscipline [words indistinct] correct methods of work and rectify mistakes. [passage indistinct]

First, each branch of our defense and security forces must mount an internal offensive to unmask and remove infiltrators who are corrupt and indisciplined, those who abuse power, traitors, [word indistinct], murderers, criminals and those who disrespect our people and use their positions in the defense and security forces to satisfy their personal interests. [Words indistinct] control and discipline.

Second, all cases of beating, corporal punishment, torture, [words indistinct], rape, abuse of power or confiscation of property reported by anybody, throughout the country, will be rigorously investigated and the people responsible severely punished. In the People's Republic of Mozambique, acts of torture, beatings and corporal punishment are absolutely prohibited. We will be inflexible in bringing these practices to an end. [applause] We appeal to the entire people, to all citizens, to denounce all and any such practices, all acts of abuse of power, repression or intimidation of the people. Denunciations must be channeled through the districts and localities, party headquarters and people's assemblies, in the provinces, to the provincial governors and, in Maputo, to the mayor of Maputo, the (?officials) in charge of control and discipline in the ministries, the attorney general and the government inspector. The people's assemblies must immediately [words indistinct] to (?follow the situation on the legality) and take adequate steps [words indistinct] of defense and security forces.

Third, at all levels, the defense and security forces must account for their [words indistinct] to the people's assemblies and government structures.

Fourth, the laws on powers of arrests and periods of detention of citizens must be rigorously implemented. In the case of people caught redhanded, members of the armed forces can [words indistinct] any citizen and arrest the criminal but they must hand him over immediately to the [word indistinct] the police. Apart from those caught redhanded, citizens can be arrested only when an arrest warrant has been issued.

Goods may be confiscated only with a mandate, a legal mandate (?from judicial entities) and the leadership of SNASP [National People's Security Service] within the scope of its competence. Wrongfully confiscating the property of people in the country is strictly prohibited. Neither soldiers, police nor militia are authorized to do this. Nobody is authorized to force entry into a citizen's home. Thus, no official is allowed to carry out a check in homes unless he has a mandate from a legally competent authority.

Fifth, members of the armed forces, police or security, when they commit a crime, must be tried and punished in civil courts, apart from the internal disciplinary process. Members of defense and security forces, like any other citizen, must be detained by the police when found committing a crime. The traffic police are in control of all vehicle traffic, including vehicles driven by members of the defense and security forces. [applause]

Sixth, the defense and security forces must carry out an intransigent fight against abuse of privilege, namely, houses which are occupied illegally by members of the defense and security forces must be handed over to (?APIE) [Administration of State Lands and Property]. The utilization of houses assigned to every structure of the defense and security forces must be rigorously controlled. No member of the Mozambique Armed Forces, police, security or vigilante groups has the right to be attended to first when there are queues. [applause] We repeat: There are no special queues for members of the defense and security forces.

Seventh, to carry out within the defense and security forces a serious fight against alcoholism, slacking and lack of military dignity.

Eighth, to ensure close liaison between members of the defense and security forces and the people. In this context, army, police, security and militia personnel must show respect and courtesy to citizens. A member of the defense and security forces, when carrying out his duties, must identify himself and present his identity card whenever asked. [applause] It is compulsory for members of the defense and security forces to take part in the [words indistinct] of his ward, locality or village commune.

Ninth, the police [words indistinct] the leadership of our party and state. Most of the abuses and arbitrariness referred to above are committed by infiltrators into the people's militia. The party, together with the defense and security forces, is studying this question in depth in order to rigorously define who is to recruit, train and accommodate the militia and the laws that govern their scope of action. We soon will announce the steps to be taken in this direction.

Tenth, it is necessary to (?review) immediately the (?operation) of the people's courts to ensure the legality [words indistinct].

With the support of the entire people, our defense and security forces continue to inflict defeats on the armed gangsters who are an extension of the racist South African Army. The defense and security forces have detected and neutralized a number of acts of (?aggression), sabotage, subversion, espionage, infiltration, rumor-mongering and attempts at destabilization.

In the fight against such enemy action, a number of members of the defense and security forces -- soldiers, officers, militia and members of the people's police of Mozambique and SNASP -- have accepted sacrifice, including that of their own lives, to stop the enemy from achieving his objectives. We pay tribute to these heroes, alive and dead.

Our defense and security forces will emerge from this fight, this offensive, stronger and with greater fighting ability because they will have purged their ranks, reinforced their cooperation with the people, corrected errors and deviations and improved their working and organizational methods.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER: SOUTH AFRICA TRIED TO BLOW UP TRAINS

AB171711 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Zimbabwe's security minister said today that South African agents had tried three times to blow up trains in Mozambique carrying military equipment for the North Korean-trained brigade of the Zimbabwe Army.

Emmerson Munangagwe told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the South African attempts had failed because of disinformation supplied by Zimbabwe's security services.

Three times they blew up the wrong train, Mr Munangagwe [words indistinct] the equipment had come to Zimbabwe, they got annoyed and blew up the (Pungwe River) bridges, just being spiteful.

The rail and road bridges across the Pungwe linking the Mozambique port of Beira with Zimbabwe were sabotaged on October 29. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique have blamed the explosion on the Mozambique Resistance Movement, an armed group operating inside Mozambique which both countries say is South African-backed.

The minister's remarks were the first indicating that the recent wave of sabotage attacks on transport targets within Mozambique had any military motive. Early in October, Mozambique said, a group of saboteurs were caught trying to blow up a different bridge in the central Manica Province, and in the ensuing battle with Mozambican troops six people were killed.

Until now, the explanation advanced in Salisbury was that South Africa wanted to keep landlocked Zimbabwe dependent on the white-ruled state's transport routes to the sea, and Mr Munangagwe said as much yesterday to a group of white businessmen here.

But today he was categorical that South African agents had been aiming at the material intended for the Fifth Brigade, whose formation caused some unease among Western diplomats here when 106 North Korean advisers arrived to train it in August.

South Africa was after that equipment, Mr Munangagwe said, but we succeeded in causing disinformation that led the saboteurs astray. He would not say how this disinformation was put in the right hands.

Mr Munangagwe said the Pungwe bridges were blown up four days after the last train carrying the military equipment from Beira to Umtali, Zimbabwe, had passed. From Umtali, the equipment was reportedly moved by road to Inyanga, on the northeast border with Mozambique, where the brigade has its headquarters.

Mr Munangagwe would not specify what equipment had been transported, saying only that it was all the modern equipment a modern army needs. It is believed, however, that North Korea has furnished heavy artillery, I-64 tanks armoured personnel carriers and other items for a total value that Mr Munangagwe has previously placed at 12.5 million pounds sterling (25 million dollars).

Mr Munangagwe said in September that the Fifth Brigade was formed to train on the North Korean weaponry after it was offered by Pyongyang. The other four brigades of Zimbabwe's army -- which is intended to be about 40,000 strong when fully ready next year -- are training on NATO-type weapons under British instructors.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is also defense minister, has said the Fifth Brigade was created to handle any eventual insurrection on our territory. The unit's full strength is meant to be 5,000.

Minority political leader Joshua Nkomo has charged that the brigade is meant to help enforce Mr Mugabe's stated desire that the current multi-party political system give way to one where his Zimbabwe African National Union would be the only party.

Mr Munangagwe did not say what South Africa might have against the arming of the Fifth Brigade with modern, East-bloc weapons. Pretoria has not commented publicly on the unit, but with its troops embroiled in a guerrilla war with Soviet and East German-armed insurgents in Namibia, South Africa is certainly less than happy to see the Zimbabwean Army looking East for its firepower.

ZIMBABWE SUPPLIES FOOD TO ANGOLA FOR REFUGEES

AB161806 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Salisbury, 16 Nov (NAN) -- A thousand tons of food items from Zimbabwe have been sent to the Angolan capital of Luanda to help feed some 250,000 Namibia refugees who have fled from the war zones of northern Namibia to Angola. Tons of maize, sugar and beans, bought by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office in Zimbabwe, have been flown to Angola over the past four months. Angola recently suffered a severe drought and was unable to feed the refugees. The UNHCR office in Luanda then appealed to its Zimbabwe office for help.